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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 'ARAFAT'S ACTIVITIES, STATEMENTS

Sees Libyan Official, Iraqi Envoy

JN121510Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 1400 GMT 12 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Last night, leader Abu 'Ammar received the Liyban charge d'affairs in Beirut. A discussion took place during the meeting on current developments in the Arab world. Abu 'Ammar also received the Iraqi ambassador in Beirut and discussed the current situation with him. Brother Abu 'Ammar and the Iraqi ambassador also reviewed bilateral relations.

Comments on Camp David, Lebanon

JN130857Y Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0800 GMT 13 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Beirut--Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, has once again attacked the Camp David agreements and described the autonomy conspiracy proposed by the Zionist enemy and As-Sadat as a new kind of slavery for the Palestinian people.

In an interview with the French newspaper (?LE FIGARO), 'Arafat reiterated his rejection of the ideas in the Camp David accords on settling Palestinians in Lebanon.

On the current Lebanese situation, 'Arafat expressed the PLO's readiness to offer all that will help achieve accord among the sons of the Lebanese people, within the framework of agreements concluded with the Lebanese authorities.

PALESTINIANS 'FOILED' CAMP DAVID PARTNERS AT UNGA

JN121803Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1745 GMT 12 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 12 December--PLO official spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar has declared that the UN General Assembly debate on the Palestinian issue and the Middle East crisis was of special importance, because it was the first debate on these two topics to be held after conclusion of the Camp David agreements.

This came in a statement by Abu Mayzar upon his return to Damascus from the United Nations, after participating in the debate on the Palestinian issue and the Middle East crisis. WAFA cites Abu Mayzar as saying that despite the Camp David partners' frenzied attempts at the General Assembly, they were foiled by the Palestinian delegation, supported by the Arab states that participated in the Baghdad summit, friendly countries and a large number of Islamic states and nonalined countries.

Abu Mayzar explained the illegality of the Camp David agreements and exposed their threats to and contradiction with international legitimacy and UN resolutions, as well as their contradiction with Palestinian, Arab and international interests.

The Palestinian delegation affirmed that the Camp David agreements are unsuitable for achieving a just Middle East peace and do not provide the basic elements for bringing about a just solution to the Palestinian issue.

AL-QABAS SAYS 600 PLO MEMBERS HAVE RETURNED TO JORDAN

ID110850Y Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 11 Dec 78 ID

[Text] Kuwait, 11 Dec, KUNA--The newspaper AL-QABAS reports today that Jordan has permitted about 600 PLO members to return, after lifting the ban on their entry.

In a dispatch from Amman, which the paper did not attribute to any source, AL-QABAS says that the Jordanian Government has informed the PLO command of its intention to renew the passports of those members. This follows the high-level talks held in the Jordanian capital last month.

The paper adds that Jordanian Prime Minister Mudhar Badran told a Palestinian delegation during the talks that the release of Palestinian detainees and the review of cases of Jordanian citizens with records in the Security Department will be automatically carried out in light of the current state of Jordanian-Palestinian relations.

Kuwait's AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, quoting a dispatch from Beirut, writes that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will visit Jordan soon.

Quoting a "prominent" Palestinian source, the paper writes that the date of the visit will be fixed after the settlement of differences among the various fedayeen organizations. This settlement will then serve as the basis for resuming relations with Jordan.

FATAH CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS, ADOPTS 'IMPORTANT' DECISIONS

NC111806Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 1410 GMT 11 Dec 78 NC

[Text] The Central Committee of the Palestine liberation movement, Fatah, held an important meeting last night in Beirut. The meeting was attended by brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces. The committee discussed the present situation in the Arab region and in the occupied territories, as well as current developments on the Palestinian, Arab and international levels. The committee also discussed the internal affairs of Fatah. A number of important decisions were adopted.

FURTHER REPORTAGE OF OAPEC MEETING IN ABU DHABI

Iraqi Minister's Speech

JN121535Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 12 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 December--Iraq has stressed the necessity to link crude oil prices by the industrial capitalist countries.

In a speech delivered at the closed meeting of the 21st OAPEC Ministerial Council session in Abu Dhabi today, Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, Iraqi RCC member and oil minister, called for the organization's adoption of a new policy to wrest the oil refining industry from the hands of the industrialized Western countries.

Discussing the proposed bases for a joint Arab policy on oil refining, 'Abd al-Karim said that OPEC and OAPEC must begin to seriously study the achievement of this objective.

On the OAPEC European Economic Community [EEC] dialog, the Iraqi oil minister said that oil should be used as a weapon against the EEC countries, especially regarding their positions toward the Zionist entity. 'Abd al-Karim warned of the danger of allowing the issues of oil policy, production and export and all oil-related matters to be discussed in talks.

In their morning session today, the conferees adopted a number of the items on the meeting's agenda. Among the subjects discussed was the question of cooperation with a consultant firm to prepare a feasibility study on constructing a drydock in one of the Arab countries on the Mediterranean.

The conferees also approved a recommendation on establishing an Arab oil training institute, submitted by the organization's executive office. The institute will be set up in Baghdad with the participation of nine Arab countries. Saudi Arabia will contribute 15 percent of the shares; the UAE, Qatar, Kuwait and Libya, 10 percent each; Algeria 5 percent; and Syria, Bahrain and Egypt 1 percent each. Iraq will contribute the remaining 37 percent.

The institute aims at training Arab instructors to prepare the necessary cadres in the Arab homeland.

Iraq expressed its readiness at the previous OAPEC Ministerial Council meeting, held in Kuwait last April, to contribute the remaining shares of the institute's capital, regardless of cost.

The Ministerial Council will resume this afternoon to complete discussion of the agenda's items.

Secretary General on Policy

JN1210492 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0655 GMT 12 Dec 78 JN

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 12 December--Dr 'Ali 'Atiqah, OAPEC secretary general, has lauded the positive and constructive role the UAE plays in both OPEC and OAPEC.

In a statement to the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY, Dr 'Atiqah said that the UAE has worked through the OAPEC Ministerial Council, Executive Bureau and authorized committees to support OAPEC joint efforts. The UAE has also honored its commitments and contributed its resources to realize OAPEC objectives.

Asked about the degree of coordination among the seven [as received] OAPEC countries in adopting a unified stand on the principal issues to be discussed by the OAPEC Ministerial Council, as well as about his expectations regarding these issues, Dr 'Atiqah said: The Arab oil countries have not adopted a unified stand at OAPEC conferences to date. He added that the Arab countries have been anxious to avoid dispute between the OAPEC countries, as an Arab group, and other groups, so that it cannot be said that the Arabs are behind an oil price increase.

Dr 'Atiqah pointed out that the Arabs have not agreed on a unified decision in this regard. They are not going to the OAPEC meetings to impose their opinion on others. He asserted that it is in OPEC's interest for all members to agree on unity. However, he added, OPEC unity should not prevent the Arabs from reaching a unified stand. This stand is bound to benefit all oil exporting countries.

Dr 'Atiqah asserted that it is in the oil producing and consuming countries' interest to increase oil prices gradually.

He expressed his opinion that the oil price increase will enable the consuming countries to develop their energy resources. This increase will also motivate the oil countries to preserve their oil, to guarantee their necessary financial revenues for development.

Asked about the means OPEC must use to confront the industrial countries' attempts to exhaust the exporting countries' revenues, and how the OPEC countries might deal with the industrial countries from a position of power, by preserving a strategic oil stock, controlling technology and capitalist commodities, owning monetary markets and capital and pursuing joint policies in oil purchasing, Dr 'Atiqah said: Confrontation with the Western industrial countries' policy should be based initially on benefiting from the same elements of power possessed by the industrial countries.

Dr 'Atiqah stressed the need to formulate a general OPEC strategy for moving along the same strategic roads pursued by the consuming countries.

In reply to a question about the basic motives behind the decision to rectify oil prices, the OAPEC secretary general said that the drop in the dollar value and world inflation have led to a reduction in oil prices, until they are now 60 percent of what they were in 1974. He added that raising oil prices has not maintained the real price. This, he added, has caused the exporting countries to suffer a deficit in their balance of payments at a time when EEC member-states have scored a large surplus in their balance of payments.

Asked about the topics to be discussed by the OAPEC Ministerial Council, the secretary general said: The Ministerial Council will discuss fruitful topics reflecting the nature of the OAPEC task, based mainly on crystallizing joint Arab political bases in oil refining and in selling oil products among the OAPEC countries and inside the Arab homeland, on completing the measures necessary to establishing the Arab training institute and [words indistinct] and on studying the economic value of building a dry-dock in one of the Arab countries on the Mediterranean.

Agenda of Meeting Noted

JN121136Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0814 GMT 12 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 December--The oil ministers of 10 Arab countries met here this morning, beginning OAPEC's 21st Ministerial Council session. The ministers will discuss an 18-item agenda for 2 days. The main item is the subject of establishing a dry-dock for building and repairing ships in one of the member-states on the Mediterranean, similar to that built by OAPEC in Bahrain on the Arab Gulf. The four Arab countries nominated for this project are Syria, Algeria, Libya and Egypt.

Observers here believe that the final decision will be on Algeria, as Syria prefers establishing an oil refinery on its territory and Libya already hosts another OAPEC project--the Arab Company for Petroleum Services.

The OAPEC meeting will also discuss the subject of coordinating oil refining policy, taking into consideration the desire to set up an Arab oil refining industry and to insure that Arab oil industry efforts are not confined to crude oil production.

The meeting will also continue discussion of the basic internal law of the Arab petroleum institute, which will be based in Baghdad. This institute, a joint Arab project, will undertake the training of Arab cadres.

The meeting will also discuss the appointment of a new assistant secretary general for OAPEC. The meeting will hear a report on meetings held with EEC representatives and another on the Oslo seminar last summer. The meeting will also decide on the next date and place for the OAPEC meeting.

OAPEC, which was established in Kuwait in 1969, consists of the following members: Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Algeria, Libya, Qatar, the UAE, Syria, Bahrain and Egypt.

First Closed Session Concluded

JN121348Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1300 GMT 12 Dec 78 JN

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 12 December--The OAPEC Ministerial Council concluded its first closed session at 1315, 0915 GMT, today. During this 95-minute session, the council managed to discuss seven of the items on the agenda. This shows the positive spirit prevailing at the session and the general agreement on all topics under discussion. It also demonstrates the conferees' desire to maintain the organization's unity.

The council will resume its work at 1730, 1330 GMT, today, when a second closed session will be held to discuss the remaining items on the agenda.

The results reached by the council will be announced tomorrow at a press conference to be held by Dr 'Ali 'Atiqah, OAPEC secretary general. During this press conference, Dr 'Atiqah will answer the questions of the 300 journalists, who have come from all over the world to cover the council meetings.

Second Closed Session Held

JN121511Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1440 GMT 12 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 December--The OAPEC Ministerial Council resumed its meeting at 1730 at the Abu Dhabi Hilton Hotel. This is the second closed session for the council today.

The Arab ministers are expected to continue discussing the rest of the issues on the agenda.

EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY has learned that the most important issues are to elect the OAPEC assistant secretary general, to assign a place for the OAPEC permanent head office, and to set a date for the meetings of the Executive Bureau and the Ministerial Council.

Meetings Concluded, Statement Issued

JN121606Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1520 GMT 12 Dec 78 JN

[Text of statement issued in Abu Dhabi at 1900 on 12 December by the OAPEC Ministerial Council at the conclusion of its 21st session]

[Text] The OAPEC Ministerial Council's 21st session convened in Abu Dhabi in the UAE on 12 Muharram 1399 Hegira, corresponding to 12 December 1978. The meeting was chaired by the Kuwaiti oil minister, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah. The council approved a detailed study of the economic viability of establishing a drydock in one of the Mediterranean litteral member-states.

The council also discussed issues related to the Arab oil training institute. The council approved a draft resolution to define the terms and responsibilities of the institute's board of directors and director general.

The council discussed suggestions and the basis for a joint Arab oil refining policy. The council decided to form a high-ranking committee of concerned officials to complete research and to make necessary recommendations on the joint policy.

The council became acquainted with the substance of recent talks with the EEC and recommended continuing discussions of issues of common interest.

The council was briefed on the symposium on cooperation between the Scandinavian countries and the Arab homeland, results of the meetings of the directors of the oil-training institutes, the symposium of the directors of refineries, and preparations for holding the first Arab energy conference.

The council decided by a majority vote to appoint 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Wattari assistant secretary general for the organization effective January 1979. The council also approved the general budget of OAPEC for 1979, amounting to 1,762,000 Kuwaiti dinars.

Finally, the council decided to meet at the head office in Kuwait on 9 May 1979. At the end of the meeting, the council thanked the UAE Government for its warm hospitality.

OAPEC 'SOURCES' CONFIRM AGREEMENT ON OIL PRICE INCREASE

JN130920Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0830 GMT 13 Dec 78 JN

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 13 December--OAPEC sources have confirmed to the GULF NEWS AGENCY here today that the principle of an oil price increase enjoys unanimous support among the OAPEC countries.

The OAPEC sources excluded the emergence of any differences on this subject and declined to speak about the rate by which oil prices will be increased. However, these sources added that it will not be high.

SAUDI DEFENSE MINISTER ON ARAB MILITARY ORGANIZATION

JN121217Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0910 GMT 12 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Riyadh, 12 December--His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi minister of defense and aviation, has asserted that the decision releasing Dr Ashraf Marwan from the post of chairman of the Arab Military Industries Organization will absolutely not affect the organization's work and activities. He said that the organization was not built on specific persons but on the capabilities and desires of four countries--Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Qatar and Egypt.

In a statement to the Saudi newspaper AL-JAZIRAH today, His Highness Prince Sultan said that the desire and capabilities in carrying out the organization's work are continuing. The organization will not be affected by individual decisons or by certain persons. This, he added, confirms that the organization is proceeding by plan, directed by the organization's countries and not by individuals.

Asked about the tendency to transfer the organization's headquarters from Cairo, he said that this depends on technical reasons that have nothing to do with politics.

## BAHRAIN

### OMANI COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE

JN121221Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0850 GMT 12 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Manama, 12 December--This morning, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah', amir of Bahrain, received Salim Nasir Al Bu Sa'idi, minister of communications of the Sultanate of Oman, and the accompanying delegation.

The meeting was attended by Yusuf Ahmad ash-Shirawi, Bahraini minister of development and industry, and Shaykh 'Isa ibn 'Abdallah Al Khalifah, development and industry under secretary for civil aviation affairs.

In a statement to the GULF NEWS AGENCY following the meeting, Al Bu Sa'id said that he had delivered a message to the amir of Bahrain from Sultan Qabus of Oman. The message deals with bilateral relations and the exchange of views on issues of interest to the gulf area. The Omani minister arrived here this morning on a 1-day visit to Bahrain.

## KUWAIT

### USSR URGED TO PROVIDE MILITARY POWER TO SYRIA, IRAQ

LD131022Y Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Kuwait--AR-RA'Y AL-'AMH writes: The Soviet Union must provide sufficient military power for the front confronting Israel if it is serious in supporting military demands. It goes on to say that the visit paid by Saddam Husayn, vice chairman of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council, to Moscow confronts the Soviet leadership with a decisive test.

In its comment today, the paper mentions that Saddam Husayn is supposed to discuss the Syrian-Soviet dispute with the Soviets on behalf of Iraq and Syria, and in the light of the results [words indistinct] many matters will be decided. It says: The visit will confirm the Soviet stance and will define its nature, "either as an imperialist state selling the oppressed and afflicted Third World [word indistinct] and slogans or relating these slogans to the context."

Regarding the [words indistinct] stance vis-a-vis the Middle East, AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM writes: The whole world knows that the Arabs, specifically Syria and Iraq, do not ask for weapons to use for aggression against anyone, but to liberate their territory and to establish balanced justice in the region. When the Soviet Union refuses to supply them with these weapons, it appears to come between them and liberation; moreover, it appears to be taking part in the great design to bring them to their knees and maintain U.S.-Israeli domination over them.

The paper goes on to say: We are well aware that both the great and small powers have objectives and deal with others according to this logic; we are also aware that the attainment of these objectives imposes its price, particularly with the Soviet Union, which has worn the world down with slogans of liberation, justice, rejection of colonialism and imperialism, and so forth. For example, the Soviet Union asks us to believe it, yet when it comes to the crunch and the Arab neck is in the noose, it refuses to give the paid-for assistance, giving the impression, in Khrushchev's words, that it is only offering the rope for the gallows that has been decided upon and set up in the U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian Camp David agreements.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM then goes on to deal with the Soviet Union's experience in the Middle East. It writes: It is possible that some Arabs have made mistakes in their actions toward the Soviet Union, and we don't deny this. However, the Soviet Union cannot and has no right to apply this in its relations with other Arabs, still less in all future Arab-Soviet relations.

If it is serious in supporting the Arab and Palestinian demands for Israel's withdrawal from Arab lands occupied in 1967 and for establishment of a Palestinian state, the least it can do is to provide this front with sufficient military power to achieve their goals. It knows that a weak side can do nothing but surrender or go mad. Does it want us, as a result of its actions, to go another camp, while continuing to sing its praise and spread incense in its processions?

The paper concludes its commentary by saying: In short, Soviet presence in this region is linked to answers to be given by the Russians to the Arabs' clear decision at the Baghdad summit to establish a strategic balance facing Israel, and it will give these answers to the Arabs of Syria, Iraq and Palestine, who stand directly on the frontline and are being burned by direct Israeli fire.

This remains the only and final opportunity for the Soviet Union to prove that it is not merely another name for the United States. Saddam Husayn will possibly bring us the answer, and perhaps the Arabs will finally learn that they have no friend in the world and must therefore become their own friends.

## QATAR

### KUWAITI CROWN PRINCE'S VISIT RESULTS IN COMMUNIQUE

NC1213302 Doha QNA in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Dec 78 NC

[Text of joint statement issued on visit by Kuwaiti Heir Apparent and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah to Qatar]

[Text] Doha, 12 December--In response to an invitation from Qatari Heir Apparent and Defense Minister Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, and to consolidate the close, fraternal ties between the State of Qatar and the State of Kuwait, Kuwaiti Heir Apparent and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, accompanied by an official delegation of ministers and high-ranking officials, paid an official visit to the State of Qatar from 9-12 December 1978.

The great guest and his delegation were accorded a warm reception at both popular and official levels, indicative of the deep ties of friendship between the two fraternal countries and the most sincere feelings of brotherhood between their leaders. Heading the well-wishers were His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir and prime minister of Qatar, and His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent and defense minister.

His highness the guest brought His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir and prime minister of Qatar, a verbal message from his brother Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait, expressing the sincere friendship and great esteem felt by each of the two heads of state for the other.

Talks were held in an atmosphere of complete friendship and understanding. The Kuwaiti side was headed by His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah and the Qatari side by His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani. The talks focused on bilateral relations, the situation in the area, and Arab and international topics of mutual interest.

In the sphere of bilateral relations, the two sides reviewed the political, economic, cultural and information fields, and expressed satisfaction at the persistent growth of bilateral relations and their continuing development in these areas, to the benefit of the two countries and fraternal peoples. They spoke of their desire to consolidate these relations and expand the basis of their cooperation. In this framework, the two sides signed an agreement on economic, educational and cultural cooperation between Qatar and Kuwait governments. They also agreed to form a ministerial committee comprising the two countries' specialized ministers. The committee will meet every 4 months and whenever the need arises to develop and follow up on all fields in which agreement has been reached. The two sides reviewed current procedures for citizens' movement between the two countries, and spoke of the need to study how to ease this movement by use of identity cards instead of passports.

The two sides praised existing bilateral cooperation and coordination in the educational, cultural and information fields. They welcomed the specialized gulf institutions that have been established, and discussed higher education and means of promoting it. They expressed readiness to coordinate with the other gulf states on a discussion of this subject with the gulf states Arab Education Office, in order to establish a gulf university, to specialize in serving the area's development plans.

On gulf relations, the two sides agreed that the area's delicate conditions demand that efforts be rallied and quick action be taken to bring about the Arab Gulf states' unity. This unity is dictated by their historical relations and the nature of affairs among them; it is also promoted by their peoples' aspirations for further progress and prosperity. For this reason, the two sides support continued efforts for cooperation and coordination among the area's states in drawing up a unified political, economic, social and educational plan.

In order to achieve this objective, the two sides have agreed on the following;

1. To remove everything that prevents the two countries' citizens from carrying out economic and trade activity; from investing capital; and from owning real estate, stocks, and companies in the other country. These activities will be carried out in accordance with controls and through measures to be agreed upon by the two countries' governments.

2. To unify policies related to customs regulations and tariffs, commercial companies, and procurement of commodities and foodstuffs.

3. To unify laws and regulations on protection of national industries.

4. To encourage establishment of joint projects between the two countries' citizens.

5. To study the establishment of a gulf company for air freight.

In examining Arab issues, the two sides affirmed their total adherence to the pan-Arab demand unanimously approved by the Arabs. This demand includes the necessity of the Israeli forces' withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem. The two sides also emphasized their full support for the Palestinian Arab people's right to recover their homeland and to determine their own fate in this homeland under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

The two sides repeated their belief that achievement of international peace and security, which are desired by the entire international community, depends on achievement of a comprehensive and just peace in the area. The two sides reaffirmed that this peace depends on liberation of the occupied Arab territories and on recognition of the Palestinians' national rights.

The sole positive course open for the Arab nation in achieving its common pan-Arab cause is the nation's solidarity, which is the sharpest weapon this nation can use in the battle for liberating those parts of its territory that have been seized by force. Therefore, the two sides reaffirmed their belief in the need to streamline all efforts to patch up the breach in Arab solidarity and to iron out all differences through a fraternal and constructive dialog. These achievements are imperative to restore the Arab ranks' unity and to enable our Arab nation to discharge its paramount duty under the current extremely delicate circumstances because, at this time, our Arab nation faces the greatest challenges and the most devastating danger. This paramount duty is for our Arab nation to collectively dedicate all its potential in achieving its rights and fulfilling its just and common objective.

The two sides also examined international conditions of joint interest. They again expressed their full adherence to the UN Charter, as well as their full support for UN principles and goals, which are aimed at insuring international security and stability and entrenching the basis of peace, friendship and cooperation among all the world's peoples.

The two sides expressed their total gratification with the results of the visit. They agreed to continue to hold meetings between the two countries' leaders and officials, in order to consult on the best means for guaranteeing fulfillment of the two peoples' hopes: of prosperity and progress.

His highness the heir apparent and prime minister of the State of Kuwait deeply thanked his highness the amir and prime minister, his highness the heir apparent and defense minister, and the Qatari people and government for the cordial hospitality accorded him and the accompanying delegation during their visit to the State of Qatar. His highness the guest extended to his highness the amir an invitation from his brother, his highness the amir of the State of Kuwait, to visit Kuwait. His highness also extended the same invitation to his highness the heir apparent. His highness the amir and his highness the heir apparent. His highness the amir and his highness the heir apparent are delighted to accept this invitation and have promised to respond at the earliest possible opportunity.

Issued in Doha on 12 Muharram 1399 Hegira, corresponding to 12 December 1978.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### IRANIAN OIL OFFICIAL VISITS FOR TALKS 9 DECEMBER

LD091302Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 9 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Dr 'Abd al-Hadi Tahir, governor of Petromin, had a meeting today with Dr Parviz Mina, vice president of NIOC, who is currently on a visit to the kingdom. During the meeting, they discussed a number of matters connected with bilateral cooperation in the oil sector. The Iranian official arrived in Riyadh this morning on a few days' visit to the kingdom. 'Abd al-'Aziz at-Turki, under secretary of the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs, the Iranian ambassador to the kingdom and a number of officials were present to welcome him.

Riyadh SNA in Arabic at 0900 GMT on 10 December adds: Dr Par'iz Mina, vice president of NIOC, left Riyadh at noon today after a short visit to the kingdom, "during which he had talks with officials of the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources and Petromin on bilateral cooperation in the oil sector."

## UAE

### KUWAITI CROWN PRINCE ARRIVES IN ABU DHABI 12 DECEMBER

JN121212Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0930 GMT 12 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 December--His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, Kuwaiti crown prince and prime minister, arrived in Abu Dhabi this morning on a 5-day official visit to the UAE, on the fourth leg of his current tour of the Arab Gulf states.

He was received by His Highness Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id Al Maktum, UAE vice president, and several UAE officials. While in the UAE, the Kuwaiti crown prince will hold talks with UAE officials on bilateral relations and on the current Middle East situation generally and the gulf area situation in particular.

### Participants in Talks Noted

JN121525Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1450 GMT 12 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 December--The first official session of talks began at 1815 between the UAE delegation, headed by UAE Vice President His Highness Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum, and the Kuwaiti delegation, headed by Heir Apparent and Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah.

The UAE delegation includes Hamdan ibn Rashid al-Maktum, minister of finance and industry; Sultan ibn Ahmad al-Mu'alla, minister of economy and trade; Foreign Minister Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi; Ahmad ibn Ahmad Al Nuhayyan, minister of information and culture; 'Abdallah 'Imran Tarim, minister of education and youth; Sa'id Ahmad al-Ghabbash, minister of planning; Muhammad Khalfan ar-Rumi, minister of health; and Muhammad Sultan 'Abdallah, the UAE ambassador in Kuwait.

The Kuwaiti delegation is made up of Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; 'Abd ar-Rahman Salim al-Atiqi, minister of finance; 'Abd al-Wahad an-Nafisi, minister of commerce and industry; Jasim Khalid al-Marzuq, minister of education; Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rashid, under secretary of the Ministry of (Education); 'Abd al-Latif Faysal at-Tuwayni, under secretary of the Ministry of Interior; Qasim 'Umar al-Yaqut, the Kuwaiti ambassador to the UAE; and 'Abd al-Latif al-Bahr, chief of the office of the Kuwaiti heir apparent.

### First Round Concludes

JN121542Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1530 GMT 12 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 December--The first session of talks between the UAE delegation, headed by Vice President His Highness Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum and the Kuwaiti delegation, headed by Heir Apparent and Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah concluded here at 1900.

Afterwards, UAE Foreign Minister Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi and Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh al-Ahmad as-Sabah met again.

Received by UAE President

JN121630Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 December--This evening, the UAE president, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, received his brother and guest, His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, the Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister. The meeting was attended by Vice President Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum.

ALGERIAN ENERGY MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OPEC CONFERENCE

JN122015Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1750 GMT 12 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 December--Algerian Minister of Energy and Petrochemical Industries Ahmed Ghozali arrived here this evening to attend the OPEC conference. He was received by Minister of Petroleum and Natural Resources Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, the under secretary of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources, a number of officials in the ministry and the Algerian charge d'affairs in the UAE.

SAUDI PETROLEUM MINISTER DEPARTS FOR SAUDI ARABIA

JN121413Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1405 GMT 12 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 December--His Excellency Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, left the country for Saudi Arabia this evening. He was seen off at the airport by His Excellency Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and natural resources.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON IRAN, UAE-OMANI DIFFERENCES

JN131305Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0820 GMT 13 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 December--UAE Foreign Minister Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi has been quoted as saying that what is taking place in Iran will negatively or positively affect his country and that any unforeseen events will affect the situation in the UAE.

In press statements published in Abu Dhabi and Kuwait today, As-Suwaydi, expressed the hope that the situation in Iran will return to normal. He described the situation in Iran as disturbing. He added that the UAE wishes Iran stability and prosperity.

Touching on UAE-Omani relations, As-Suwaydi described them as normal. He said that constant contacts between the two countries take place so that these relations will not be disturbed.

As-Suwaydi explained that there are problems between the two countries and expressed hope that they will be dealt with in an amicable atmosphere. He added that there are constant contacts between Abu Dhabi and Muscat.

AL-AHRAM: VANCE CARRIES LETTERS INTERPRETING ARTICLES

NC130740Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0700 GMT 13 Dec 78 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 13 December--Quoting U.S. State Department circles, AL-AHRAM today says that U. S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance carries with him a number of letters drafted in such a way as to interpret the articles of the treaty in a manner conforming with Egypt's point of view and that he will propose the exchange of these letters among the parties concerned as an indivisible part of the peace treaty when it is signed.

The paper adds that Vance came to the Middle East under tremendous pressure from U.S. President Jimmy Carter not to return empty handed from his visit to Egypt and Israel.

Quoting an informed source, AL-AHRAM says that directly after the Christmas holidays, President Carter will return to Washington where the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty is likely to be signed. The president intends to attend the signing ceremony.

QUANDT OPTIMISTIC ABOUT COMPREHENSIVE MIDDLE EAST PEACE

NC130752Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0705 GMT 13 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 13 December--William Quandt, assistant to the U. S. presidential adviser for national security affairs, has said that the coming weeks and months will bring important results in the peace process in the Middle East, not only in relation to peace between Egypt and Israel, Quandt said, the process will grow to include all the parties to the conflict in the Middle East.

In an exclusive statement to AL-AHRAM, published in today's edition, Quandt said: We entertain much hope that President as-Sadat's initiative, which he began last year, will very soon be crowned with success. He added: We will exert every effort to help bring about this result.

MENA REPORTS SHERMAN REMARKS ON AS-SADAT-VANCE TALKS

NC122025Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2010 GMT 12 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Al-Qanatir al-Khayriyah, Cairo--12 December--U. S. State Department spokesman George Sherman has said that U. S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has said that the discussions he had with President Anwar as-Sadat this evening were positive.

Sherman said after the meeting that Vance said that the discussions gave him new ideas which he will discuss with Israeli officials when he returns to Tel Aviv on Wednesday.

Replying to a question, George Sherman said: I repeat what President as-Sadat and Vance said earlier: 17 December is an important date.

Sherman said that he has nothing to say about the new ideas which Vance formed from his discussions in Cairo.

Sherman affirmed that Vance is ready to make "shuttle" trips if necessary.

Sherman pointed out that the two sides have finished discussing the two points which were raised during the discussions and that these two points will be discussed with the Israeli side tomorrow.

Sherman: Deadlock Broken

NC122145Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 12 Dec 78 NC

[Text] U. S. State Department official spokesman George Sherman has said that during the present round of talks which took place in three long meetings between U. S. Secretary of State Vance and President as-Sadat, the deadlock in the peace discussions was broken. This is the main goal in order to complete the talks as soon as possible.

Sherman said that Vance found today's meeting constructive and that he will begin his talks in Israel with new ideas in order to complete the talks.

Sherman said that he did not go into the substance of the talks and that President as-Sadat and Vance believe that 17 December is an important date.

The official spokesman said that during the meeting the discussion of the two important questions was completed. He said that Vance will take new ideas to Israel on these two questions that he hopes that a solution to the problems will be reached.

Sherman said that the talks in Cairo have resulted in new ideas and that the two questions which have not been solved could be discussed again with Israel. He said that the new ideas were formed from the three meetings which took place in Cairo. He added that as a result of this it will be possible to move forward in order to solve these two questions.

Asked whether Vance will make shuttle trips between Egypt and Israel, George Sherman said: The U. S. secretary of state will make such trips if it becomes apparent to him that that would lead to an agreement between the two sides.

Asked whether Israel's agreement to the new ideas would mean that the Egyptian and Israeli delegations will return to the negotiating table. Sherman said that that is a procedural matter.

VANCE LEAVES CAIRO FOR CONSULTATIONS IN JERUSALEM

NC130810Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 13 Dec 78 NC

[Text] U. S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance left Cairo this morning for Jerusalem to complete his consultations with Israeli officials. These consultations are aimed at overcoming the present difficulties in the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations or at achieving a comprehensive settlement for the Middle East crisis.

GHALI HOPES TALKS STALEMATE 'WILL NOT LAST LONG'

LD 121633Y Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 9 Dec 78 P 7 LD

[Nabil Fahmi interview with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali in Cairo--date not given]

[Text] The Arab-Israeli negotiations are passing through a critical stage. The world is watching developments with concern and fear that the peace hopes might collapse. To learn the truth AKHBAR AL-YAWM has interviewed Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs and member of the Egyptian negotiating team at the peace talks.

Dr Butrus Ghali began by talking about the position reached in the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations. He said:

The Egyptian side has repeatedly declared its willingness to negotiate in order to overcome the obstacles hindering the signing of a peace treaty. Foremost of these obstacles is the exchange of letters between the two sides setting a timetable for the steps to be taken in the West Bank and Gaza for the achievement of self-rule and the restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

Dr Ghali added: We hope that the present stalemate in the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations will not last long so that peace will not lose its momentum. This is because if the stalemate continues it will become more difficult to go back to negotiations.

Dr Ghali then went on to evaluate the negotiations so far. He said:

We must differentiate between the stage that preceded Camp David and that which followed it. Before Camp David the talks faltered because the Israeli side refused to recognize the Palestinian existence and the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. At Camp David the negotiations succeeded because the Israeli side recognized the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and the need to deal with the Palestinian problem in all its aspects. Thus we have moved to a new stage in the negotiations which are currently taking place in Washington.

I told Dr Ghali: It is being repeated in political circles that certain Israeli factions are trying to hamper the achievement of peace.

Replying, Dr Ghali said: This is true. There are certain Israeli circles that prefer the no peace, no war situation to continue so that the Israeli presence on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip will continue. We hope that moderate circles will convince the Israeli public that peace is far more important than the land Israel occupies.

I asked Dr Ghali: What would happen if one of the major powers uses the right of veto at the Security Council when a vote is taken on the stationing of UN forces in the demilitarized border areas between Egypt and Israel?

Dr Ghali answered: This is one of the subjects on which a decision has not yet been made. It is being studied with a view to finding a solution--that is in the event a major power uses the right of veto against the deployment of UN peacekeeping forces between Egypt and Israel.

I asked Dr Ghali: What will the situation be if the inhabitants of Gaza and the West Bank refuse to take part in the elections for self-rule?

Dr Ghali replied: If this happens we must deal with the situation with Egyptian diplomatic means in order to convince the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza of the importance of these elections and of the establishment of self-rule. One of these means is our insistence on a timetable so that the Palestinians will realize the significance of the serious proposals that have been worked out in their favor at Camp David.

Moreover, the jurisdiction and composition of the Palestinian council will be one of the subjects to be discussed in the negotiations between the Egyptian-Palestinian side and the Israeli side 1 month after the peace treaty is signed.

Question: What guarantee is there that the elections will be honest and free in the West Bank and Gaza considering the fact that the treaty does not specify any party to supervise the elections?

Dr Butrus Ghali replied: This is not a problem and is no cause of concern to us. Municipal elections were held under military occupation and the result was a success for the PLO candidates. In any case, whatever attempts are made the Palestinian people are capable of expressing their opinion and holding honest elections despite everything.

Shifting to Egypt's leading role in the Arab world I asked Dr Ghali: Is there a contradiction between the Camp David agreement and the Arab collective defense treaty?

Dr Ghali replied: There is no contradiction between the two since the Camp David agreement seeks to achieve a comprehensive settlement for the Middle East problem. As for the Arab collective defense treaty, it concerns matters of joint defense in the event of aggression by a foreign state against one of the Arab countries. In the event of such aggression, whether by Israel or by any other country, then Egypt, being committed to the provisions of the collective defense treaty, would support the country against which aggression is taking place in accordance with the collective defense treaty.

Dr Ghali added: I hope that sooner or later Arab solidarity will be placed above Arab convulsive reactions and that the rejection states will realize that it is in their interest to unite their ranks so that we can move together from military confrontation with Israel to civilized and diplomatic confrontation.

Speaking about the U.S. role and what is required of it in the coming stage Dr Ghali said: The U.S. role has been positive and one of full partnership, a fact which has led to the overcoming of many difficulties. This role will continue in the subsequent stages. What is required from it is to defend the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

Speaking about the UN role, Dr Ghali said: The United Nations will play an important role with regard to the stationing of UN peacekeeping forces. We adhere to the UN role in our negotiations and this was evident in the fact that the UN flag was present at the negotiating table at Blair House as well as at previous negotiations. Egypt insists on the importance of this role and on it becoming a partner. Although this was not the case during the negotiations, we want the United Nations to be a full partner in the implementation of the peace treaty.

In conclusion Dr Ghali spoke about the question of Sinai oil. He said:

Our position is clear, namely that we will not give any privileges or preferential treatment to any state. In its marketing Egyptian oil will be subject to the rules of supply and demand in the world market.

MUSTAFA AMIN BLAMES BEGIN FOR NEGOTIATIONS DEADLOCK

LD121255Y Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 9 Dec 78 p 8 LD

[By Mustafa Amin]

[Excerpts] President Carter has warned of serious consequences if Egypt and Israel fail to conclude a peace treaty on the date they agreed upon, namely 17 December. He said the failure to conclude the treaty on this date would be a very serious matter and could have far-reaching repercussions on the efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East.

Will this serious warning shake Mr Begin and will we heed the serious consequences of which Mr Carter has warned? Mr Begin imagines that peace would expose Israel to serious consequences. Israel has existed on the basis of its claim that Egypt is threatening it, that it will swallow it and that Egypt is threatening to throw all the Jews in the sea. On the basis of such a claim Israel collected donations and obtained aid, and arms were given to it freely. Therefore, the question is how will Israel be able to survive and even how will Mr Begin be able to survive should peace come, particularly since Begin's political history is based on hatred for the Arabs, wreaking revenge on them and purging Israel of every Arab.

For this reason Begin is not afraid of the consequences of delaying the peace treaty, but he is afraid to endorse and implement such a treaty.

What is very strange is that the combined efforts of all the rejectionist states have been unable to hinder the peace negotiations. It is rather Mr Begin's statements that always lead to the faltering of negotiations. No sooner do the negotiations make progress and the negotiations reach an agreement than Mr Begin makes some strange statement that threatens to do away with all the progress made and take the negotiators two steps backward after having made one step forward.

Mr Begin behaves as if it were he who won the October War; he dictates the terms of the victorious to the vanquished and the weak.

For example, As-Sadat declared in the Knesset that Egypt can never accept a separate peace. But Begin imagined that it is possible to force us into accepting what we have already rejected.

We welcome peace with our neighbors but we refuse to accept that the price of peace should be hostility to our brothers.

We welcome conciliation and friendship with all the Middle East countries but we refuse to accept that our conciliation and friendship with Israel should be at the expense of our brothers in the Arab countries with whom we have blood relations and a common religion, language, struggle and history.

Perhaps Mr Begin does not know that Article 1 of the Egyptian Constitution stipulates that Egypt is part of the Arab nation. How then can Mr Begin want us to conclude a treaty that would rescind the first article of the constitution which we all have pledged to respect.

What is the reason behind insisting on driving a wedge between Egypt and the Arab nation?

Is the purpose to make us turn our backs on our brothers so that the wolf can devour them one by one? Or is the purpose to shackle Egypt with chains so that Israel can attack other Arab countries while we can do nothing to rescue them?

Those who advise Mr Begin to pursue such a policy do not understand the Egyptian people or the Arab people.

The Arab governments may disagree and quarrel but the Arab peoples will never disagree or quarrel. Whatever happens they will always remain a single people using different names. We have so often differed but soon--in a matter of minutes--we have forgotten our differences and quarrels and fought battles together and stood shoulder to shoulder in times of major crises.

Those who do not trust Begin believe that he was the first to reject As-Sadat's initiative and that he is the real leader of the rejectionist front. His obstinacy and intransigence make people wonder: If Israel is doing this to Egypt, which has undertaken the peace initiative, sacrificed everything, turned down billions of pounds and tolerated insults, invectives and accusations then what will it do to another government which rejects peace and calls for war?

If Mr Begin has violated the Camp David agreement after less than 3 months since it was signed and if he reneges on his signature, which Mr Carter has witnessed, then what will he do with other treaties and agreements after 3 years and which will not be witnessed by Mr Carter?

Mr Begin is now serving Israel with the attitude of procrastination, deferment, maneuver and prevarication which he has adopted.

Mr Begin is punishing the United States because its government has adopted a neutral stand between Israel and an Arab state.

Israel has been accustomed to the United States siding with it whether it was right or wrong, to kissing it while claiming to be biting it, to embracing it while claiming to be strangling it, to flooding it with arms while claiming to be disarming it and to bestowing billions on it while claiming to be clipping its claws.

Today the situation has changed. The U.S. Government thinks of U.S. interests before Israeli interests. But the Israeli Government considers this impartiality a bias in favor of Egypt because it has been accustomed to seeing its wrong treated as right and its aggression treated as peace.

Israel wants the United States to give up its friendship with Egypt, the Saudi Arabian Kingdom, Sudan, Morocco, Syria, Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, Yemen, Lebanon and all the Arab countries, for the sake of Israel.

The United States is required to give up the entire Middle East market and to let the area become communist or come under communist influence so that new Israeli settlements can be built on the West Bank.

The United States is required to turn its back on the UN resolutions which clearly provide for withdrawal from all the Arab territories, which Israel occupied in the 1967 war, so that it can maintain good relations with Mr Begin.

The U.S. Government has not been partial with Egypt but with the United States. This is the major crime of the United States.

'ALI ATTENDS AIR FORCE TECHNICIANS GRADUATION

NC1215402Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1515 GMT 12 Dec 78 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 12 December--Minister of Defense and War Production Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali today attended the graduation of a new group of technicians from the aircraft vocational training center. The group includes the largest group of technicians from fraternal Sudan. The ceremony was attended by Air Force Commander Maj Gen Mahmud Shakir 'Abd al-Mun'im and senior armed forces officers.

The defense minister delivered a speech on this occasion in which he stressed his desire to attend this ceremony in order to assert the links of brotherhood and friendship between Egypt and Sudan and Egypt's determination to continue its support of fraternal Sudan.

The defense minister said that Egypt is seeking a just peace after the area has suffered the woes of wars for 30 years. He affirmed that the armed forces are maintaining their preparedness and training in order to remain strong and able to defend peace and security in the area.

AKHIR SA'AH REPORTS 'ARAFAT-SHARON CONTACTS

NC130855Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0805 GMT 13 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 13 December--In its weekly edition today, AKHIR SA'AH magazine says that informed sources in Washington have confirmed that Gen Ari'el Sharon, the Israeli minister of agriculture and supervisor of the settlement plans, recently had secret contacts with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to discuss a secret plan by the government of Menahem Begin on the future of the Palestinians, King Husayn and the West Bank. The magazine says that the message was communicated to 'Arafat's aides but that Sharon has not received a final reply.

Israeli leader Uri Avneri has confirmed this, saying that Sharon asked him to arrange a meeting between himself and Yasir 'Arafat.

(Aftiri) has revealed a grave secret behind this request, namely that Sharon would have made an offer to 'Arafat that Israel help the PLO get rid of King Husayn and substitute the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan with a Palestinian state on the East Bank of Jordan, instead of establishing such a state on the West Bank. This offer has been received with contempt by the Palestinians who realized what is behind this new Israeli game.

Informed sources in Washington confirm that former Knesset member Uri Avneri held several secret meetings with Palestinian leaders in some European capitals and that he is continuing these contacts. Avneri is keeping quiet about the names of these leaders out of fear for their lives, because most of the Palestinian leaders he has met with are extremists who oppose any contacts with Israel.

These sources say that Avneri who is a staunch defendant of the rights of the Arabs in Israel, emphasizes to those around him that 'Arafat's aides in the PLO are prepared to discuss a peaceful settlement with Israel, and that they adopt their ostentatious attitudes merely in order to retain their leading posts.

MUBARAK LEAVES CAIRO FOR KHARTOUM, OMAN

NC130730Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0652 GMT 13 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 13 December--Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak left Cairo for Khartoum at 0800 today to pay visits to Sudan and Oman.

The vice president will take letters from President Anwar as-Sadat to Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri and Sultan Qabus of Oman connected with the latest developments in the peace negotiations between Egypt and Israel and with the current tour by Mr Vance and his discussions in Cairo.

The vice president's tour is expected to last 1 day unless he decides to visit other Arab states.

Husni Mubarak was seen off at the airport by ministers, officials and commanders of the armed forces.

INA REPORTS ON SADDAM HUSAYN SPEECH AT MOSCOW BANQUET

JN121916Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Moscow, 12 December--Saddam Husayn, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council, has attended the dinner banquet given in his honor by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government. The banquet was attended by Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Iraqi delegation accompanying Saddam Husayn.

Saddam Husayn conveyed the greetings of Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, deputy secretary general of the Arab Socailist Ba'th Party, secretary of the party's regional command and president of the Republic of Iraq, and of the members of the political leadership in Iraq to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and to the CPSU Politburo and Central Committee members as well as to the Soviet Government.

In his speech at the dinner, the vice chairman said: It is a firm matter in the relations between Iraq and the Soviet Union that we hold consultations on the basic affairs that concern us jointly, whether these affairs are related to bilateral relations, the situation in the Arab homeland and the Middle East, or to the international situation and issues. Experience has proved the correctness and necessity of this evaluation.

He added: Our bilateral relations have been characterized since the signing of the cooperation treaty between us in 1972, by their being established on firmly principled bases, true friendship, mutual respect for the principles of sovereignty and care for the common interests of our two peoples.

He further said: We see that the relations between our two countries are constantly developing in all the political, economic, cultural and other fields. The traditions of joint action that is characterized by seriousness and effectiveness are being consolidated in these relations.

The vice chairman went on: On this occasion I would like to announce that we feel satisfied about the level attained by our bilateral relatinns in all fields. I would like to express confidence in the future of these relations and their continuous development in accordance with the principles they are based on.

He added: In all our previous meetings, matters relating to the just struggle mounted by the Arab nation against the Zionist aggression always received the greatest attention, and our talks on these matters have been marked by frankness and comprehensiveness. Each side has cared for understanding the conditions and considerations of the other side.

He further added: Experience has proved that our joint talks and action within this framework have been directed toward supporting the just struggle against the Zionist aggression and the imperialist forces backing this aggression, and restoring the legitimate Arab rights and the Palestinian Arab people's rights to their usurped homeland.

The assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party further said: At present the Arab area is passing through a very important stage, for after several years of imperialist-Zionist activities and a series of capitulatory policies pursued by the Egyptian regime, it signed the Camp David agreements. These agreements embody a capitulatory policy and submission to the Zionist aggression and to imperialist ambitions.

Saddam Husayn said: The Egyptian regime and imperialist forces, foremost of which are U.S. imperialism and Zionism and the elements that support capitulatory policies, tried to portray these agreements as representing the prevalent trend in the Arab homeland. However, there have been certain proofs that have refuted these falsehoods.

Saddam Husayn said that the Arab masses and their nationalist forces rejected and condemned these agreements from the beginning. Then the Arab summit conference held in Baghdad came to affirm to the world that the vast majority of the Arab countries reject these agreements and do not agree with the course that the Egyptian regime is following. The Arab summit conference also affirmed that the Arab nation is able to adopt a unified stand and to reach a sound program that represents the minimum of the joint Arab stand that will maintain the just Arab demands.

Saddam Husayn said: On this occasion we appreciate the stand of the friendly Soviet Union for supporting the resolutions of the Baghdad summit and the trend demonstrated by this conference to strengthen joint Arab action against Zionist aggression.

Saddam Husayn said: In addition to the achievement attained at the Baghdad summit conference, the Syrian and Iraqi leaderships have also attained a major pan-Arab achievement by the signing of the Joint National Action Charter. This charter constitutes the basis for special qualitative relations between the two fraternal countries. It also constitutes a firm foundation for the Arab nation's struggle against Zionist aggression, imperialist plans and capitulatory policies.

Saddam Husayn said: This achievement embodies the pan-Arab aspirations of the masses in Syria and Iraq and is in harmony with the pan-Arab aspirations of the Arab masses throughout the Arab homeland. This achievement is the best demonstration of the vitality of the Arab nation and of the creative abilities of the Arab nation's revolutionary forces to overcome difficulties and ordeals to build a bright future.

Saddam Husayn expressed thanks to the Soviet friends for their support for this great accomplishment since they have always called for solidarity between Iraq and Syria. He said: Despite the escalating imperialist and Zionist plotting in the Arab area and the Egyptian regime's capitulatory practices, we affirm to you and to the rest of the world that we are confident of the future and are proud of the Arab nation's potential for life, strength and determination to reject humiliation and capitulation, we are also proud of the Arab nation's rejuvenating readiness to struggle to regain its legitimate rights and usurped land.

The vice chairman added: These are the Arab nation's genuine traits, as expressed in its history, which abounds with glory. Those who wager on the Arab nation's weakness, division and submissiveness are certainly bound to lose. He affirmed that the Arab nation will continue its just struggle to regain its occupied land and guarantee all the rights of the Palestinian people, particularly their right to self-determination and establishment of an independent state on their liberated soil.

The vice chairman expressed his confidence that the justice and peace-loving forces in the world will support this legitimate struggle, which will definitely be crowned with success despite the sacrifices and no matter how long it takes. He said: Proceeding from the principles of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the course adopted by the 17 July revolution over more than 10 years, Iraq firmly supports all just issues in the world. It supports nations for liberty and complete independence. The Republic of Iraq adheres to the principles of nonalinement and respects the sovereignty and free will of all nations. Iraq calls for the expansion of international cooperation on the basis of equality, far from the policies of domination, monopoly and exploitation of the rights and wealth of others. Iraq supports the call for nuclear disarmament and the alleviation of international tension in order to bring about just peace to all peoples.

Saddam Husayn expressed his confidence that this course is being strengthened day after day on the international level in confronting colonialist and monopolist policies, and the advocates of domination, division, racial discrimination and aggression. He expressed thanks to the friendly Soviet leadership, party, government and people for their warm welcome and hsopitality. He particularly thanked Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of Soviet Presidium, for his amicable welcome and the fruitful talks that he held with his excellency. He also thanked Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, for his gracious hospitality and the fruitful and serious talks he held with him and the members of the Soviet delegation.

Concluding his speech, the vice chairman, in his name and on behalf of the members of the Iraqi delegation, hailed the friendly Soviet people. He expressed his admiration for the magnificent achievements brought about in various fields. He also expressed appreciation for the positive role being performed by the friendly Soviet Union in international affairs in the interest of the issues of liberty, peace and progress in the world.

Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a speech in which he hailed the vice chairman.

SADDAM HUSAYN MEETS CUBAN VICE PRESIDENT IN MOSCOW

JN121954Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1940 GMT 12 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Moscow, 12 December--Saddam Husayn, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and Revolution Command Council vice chairman met here tonight with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba. During the meeting they discussed the existing relations of cooperation between Iraq and Cuba. Rodriguez arrived in Moscow recently on visit to the Soviet Union.

SADDAM HUSAYN MAKES STATEMENT, LEAVES MOSCOW

JN131015Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0925 GMT 13 Dec 78 JN

[Excerpts] Moscow, 13 December--Saddam Husayn, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and Revolution Command Council vice chairman, left Moscow this morning at the end of a 3-day official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government.

In a predeparture statement, Saddam Husayn praised Iraqi-Soviet relations. He added: Our visits to the Soviet Union have always been visits to a friendly country with whom we are bound by strong and comprehensive relations. He said: When we visit the Soviet Union we always find things new and useful to develop relations between the two countries.

Alluding to his meetings with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and other officals. Saddam Husayn said that these meetings were, as previous ones, based on a friendly and comradely spirit in which issues of mutual concern were discussed.

Saddam Husayn was accorded a grand official sendoff at Vnukovo Airport. He was seen off by Aleksey Kosygin, high-ranking Soviet officials, and the heads of Arab diplomatic missions in Moscow. Participating in the sendoff were the sons of the Arab community in the Soviet Union who saluted Saddam Husayn and Iraq's progressive policy.

MORE ON KING HUSAYN'S OFFICIAL VISIT IN FRANCE

Talks With Foreign Minister

JN121749Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Dec 78 JN

[Excerpt] The official talks between His Majesty King Husayn and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing were scheduled to begin at the Elysee Palace in Paris a short while ago.

At the guest palace in Paris at noon today, His Majesty King Husayn received French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean-Francois Poncet. They reviewed current international issues, foremost of which was the Middle East question. They also discussed Jordanian-French relations, means of bolstering them and joint cooperation.

The talks between His Majesty and Poncet were resumed during the banquet hosted by the French minister of foreign affairs and his wife in honor of His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur at the Foreign Ministry building. Attending this meeting were His Excellency Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf; Court Minister 'Amir Khammash; Chief Chamberlain; His Highness Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd; Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim; and Chairman of the National Planning Council Dr Hanna 'Awdah.

After the talks, the French foreign minister expressed the happiness felt by President Giscard and the French Government at receiving His Majesty King Husayn in Paris, particularly since his majesty enjoys great popularity among French official and popular circles.

In a statement to JNA, the French foreign minister said: During our talks this noon, we and His Majesty King Husayn reviewed issues of concern to Jordan and France. We also reviewed the current Middle East situation. We reviewed Jordanian-French relations, which are constantly progressing. The French Foreign Minister said views were identical concerning the Middle East situation. Consultations between our countries will continue.

The French foreign minister said France's stand toward the Middle East question is clear and well known. France is interested in finding a just and comprehensive settlement that considers the aspirations of all peoples of the area; secure, recognized borders; and a just solution to the Palestinian question.

The French foreign minister continued: We reviewed this stand for His Majesty King Husayn, who expressed satisfaction with it.

Meets With Giscard

JN122123Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 12 Dec 78 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing held official talks at the Elysee Palace in Paris this evening. During the meeting, His Majesty reviewed Jordan's stand on establishing peace in the Middle East.

King Husayn stressed Jordan's stand for achieving a comprehensive and just settlement that insures Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territory and guarantees the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to determine their future. The two sides also reviewed bilateral relations and discussed spheres of joint cooperation and means of developing relations.

At the end of the meeting, his majesty answered questions from media representatives. He said that he is extremely satisfied with the talks with President Giscard. He said that views were identical on the need to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement that tackles the problem's various aspects. He said that they agreed that the two friendly countries must develop relations of friendship and cooperation.

In answer to a question concerning Jordan's stand toward settling the Palestinian problem, his majesty said: Jordan's stand was declared and has been known for a long time. Jordan believes it is necessary to achieve a comprehensive and just settlement of the various aspects of the Middle East problem. This solution must include Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territory and must give the Palestinian people the right to determine their own future. He said that Jordan accepted Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 to achieve a just settlement and to establish a just peace. Jordan still holds to this stand.

In reply to a question asking what prevents Jordan from participating in the current peace talks, his majesty said: It is Israel's stand.

In reply to a question on the possibility of a French initiative in the Middle East, his majesty said: I do not want to speak on behalf of our friends here, but I am confident that they will not let a chance slip by without giving their frank and clear view concerning establishment of a just and lasting peace in the area.

## Reportedly To Meet Khomeyni

AU120912Y Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 12 Dec 78 AU

[Excerpts] Paris, 12 Dec ANSA--King Husayn of Jordan has arrived in Paris for an official four-day visit, the first stop of a European swing and a round of consultations with European heads of state and government on the Middle East monarch's position on the Camp David framework accords.

According to an unconfirmed report, King Husayn (?will) meet with the exiled leader of Iran Shi'ite Moslems, the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, now residing in Neuphle le Chateau, just outside Paris.

## INFORMATION MINISTER RECEIVES SOVIET PRESS DELEGATION

JN121345Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah today received the Soviet press delegation led by Cherrezishvili, member of the board of the USSR Union of Journalists, deputy chairman of the Georgia SSR Supreme Soviet and chief editor of the official Georgian paper, THE DAWN OF THE EAST. [ZARYA VOSTOKA] Minister Abu 'Awdah acquainted the delegation with the news media system in Jordan.

The information minister outlined the Jordanian position on the Middle East crisis and the ways of solving this crisis peacefully to insure a just and lasting peace. The minister stressed that there must be a comprehensive solution and that such a solution can only be achieved through the participation of all the parties to the dispute, including the PLO. He said that there must be balanced solution to all problems stemming from that crisis.

The minister explained why Jordan rejected the Camp David agreements. He said that due to their purport and ambiguity, the Camp David agreements cannot achieve the requirements of comprehensive pace based on the international desire as expressed in the various UN resolutions.

Minister Abu 'Awdah stressed at the same time that Jordan is determined to back international efforts to achieve a just peace.

NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN AMMAN

JN131121Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Dr Christoph van der Klaauw, Netherlands foreign minister, arrived in Amman this morning on a 2-day official visit to Jordan. During the visit, the Netherlands foreign minister will meet with several high-ranking officials and will visit several historic and cultural sites.

In a statement to a JNA correspondent, Dr Klaauw said that he will hold talks with Jordanian officials on relations between Jordan and the Netherlands and ways to develop them. He said that he will also sign a cultural and technical agreement between the two countries. He added that he will discuss the Middle East problem and will listen to the Jordanian views with regard to the establishment of a just and durable peace in the area.

Dr Klaauw was received at the airport by 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, minister of information and acting minister of state for foreign affairs; Zaki al-Qusus, Foreign Ministry secretary general, and several ministry officials. He was also received by the EEC ambassadors in Amman. The Netherlands foreign minister is accompanied by several officials of the Foreign Ministry and Ministry of Economic Affairs.

AD-DUSTUR COMMENTS ON ISRAEL'S CONFISCATION OF LAND

JN130730Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 13 Dec 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the confiscation of land in Hebron and Bayt Sahur by Israel yesterday, the newspaper AD-DUSTUR writes: Yesterday, when President Carter was urging the singing of the so-called peace treaty between Egypt and Israel on schedule, on 17 December; when Cyrus Vance was negotiating with the Egyptians in Cairo on the dispute over linkage between the aforementioned treaty and the future of the West Bank and Gaza; and at a time the Egyptian media was still emphasizing that the treaty provides for the termination of Israeli military rule in the West Bank and Gaza, we say that at the time all this was taking place, Israel yesterday confiscated vast areas of Arab land in Hebron and Bayt Sahur and declared that this confiscation is for military purposes.

Actually, the timing and the significance of all that happened means a lot. It is incomprehensible that coincidence fixed the time of confiscation, rather its timing was fixed with extreme accuracy. Israel sought to tell the Arabs that it is strong enough to confiscate Arab land even if Carter was urging the signing of the peace treaty with Egypt and even if Vance was just a few steps from the confiscated land.

AD-DUSTUR asks: What kind of peace could be achieved by the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty? How could this treaty achieve the termination of military rule at a time when Israel declares that the confiscation of the land yesterday is for military purposes?

SYRIAN-SOVIET RELATIONS, SADDAM HUSAYN VISIT DISCUSSED

JN130821Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 13 Dec 78 pp 1, 12 JN

[Text] Damascus--It was learned yesterday that the unexpectedly lukewarm Syrian-Soviet relations are being tackled on various levels: 1) Within the framework of bilateral contacts between Syria and the Soviet Union; 2) Within the framework of Arab contacts, namely through Iraq and other Arab countries; and 3) On the international level when Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, conveyed the Syrian views to the Soviet leaders--views presented by President Hafiz al-Asad during his recent visit to Budapest.

On the level of bilateral contacts, AR-RA'Y has learned that Syrian quarters contacted the Soviet ambassador in Damascus and explained the Syrian views to him. These quarters also asked the ambassador to explain Moscow's position on the agreements ratified between President Hafiz al-Asad and Soviet leader Brezhnev during President al-Asad's Moscow visit. The ambassador was asked to convey these questions to his government.

AR-RA'Y has also learned that President al-Asad canceled his visit to Moscow, scheduled to occur during the first half of December, to protest the Soviet stand at the military talks which took place in Moscow between a Syrian military delegation, under Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi, and a Soviet military delegation.

It was decided during the recent Syrian-Iraqi contacts to send only Saddam Husayn, Iraqi RCC vice chairman, to Moscow. Saddam Husayn will not only present the Iraqi views but the Syrian views as well in his capacity as a member of the Syrian-Iraqi Higher Political Committee, which stems from the joint Syrian-Iraqi National Action Charter headed by the Syrian and Iraqi presidents.

All these contacts are expected to change the present lukewarm Syrian-Soviet relations and to restore the spirit created by President Hafiz al-Asad's talks with the Soviet leaders.

Observers here believe that it is in both countries' interests to consolidate their cooperation, in order to face current developments on the Arab and international levels, particularly the imperialist-Zionist onslaught represented by the Camp David agreements. The observers' belief is supported by the fact that the Soviet side, during President al-Asad's talks in Moscow, approved all the Syrian ideas and the Syrian stand, presented by President Hafiz al-Asad, for undermining the current imperialist-Zionist onslaught.

In this connection, it should be recalled that AR-RA'Y reported last month that President al-Asad and Saddam Husayn would visit Moscow together during the first half of December. Well-informed sources had confirmed the AR-RA'Y report. However, certain events postponed this visit and it was then decided to send only Saddam Husayn.

In Moscow, TASS reports that Saddam Husayn met twice yesterday with Premier Aleksey Kosygin. The agency says the meeting took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The agency adds that the two sides expressed their joint hope that the bilateral relations of friendship will develop in response to the two countries' interests.

SARKIS MEETS WITH AL-HUSS, COL SAMI AL-KHATIB

NC131034Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 Dec 78 NC

[Text] At 1015 today President Ilyas Sarkis held a working meeting which was attended by Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and commander of the Arab Deterrent Forces Col Sami al-Khatib. The security situation in the country was reviewed at the meeting, which lasted 75 minutes.

On leaving the palace after the meeting, Colonel al-Khatib said: We are discussing the timetable for implementing the Bayt ad-Din conference resolutions. I received instructions from President Sarkis concerning the resumption of the meetings of the Arab follow-up committee. This is not the time for talk but for action. He went on: I believe that a meeting of the Arab followup committee will take place soon, God willing. However, I do not know the precise date. I have received instructions from his excellency regarding this issue.

INA: ISRAELI GUNBOATS COMMANDEER LEBANESE VESSEL

JN121343Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1305 GMT 12 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 12 Dec--At dawn today Zionist enemy gunboats stopped a Lebanese vessel while it was preparing to enter the port of Tyre in southern Lebanon and led it to an unknown destination. The INA correspondent in southern Lebanon says the Zionist enemy gunboats were seen last night roaming in Lebanese territorial waters along the southern coast from An-Naqurah to Sidon.

BUTRUS MEETS WITH BULGARIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OFFICIAL

NC091300Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Minister of Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Fu'ad Butrus this morning met with Mr Tarabanov, first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly and chairman of the Interparliamentary Group, who is currently visiting Beirut. The meeting was attended by the charge d'affaires of the Bulgarian Embassy in Lebanon.

After the meeting Tarabanov said that his visit to Beirut is aimed at contacting the Lebanese parliamentarians and consulting with them on the forthcoming meeting of the parliamentary conference, scheduled to be held in Prague next spring.

He added that the aim of the discussions which are underway with the parliamentarians is not only to help the Lebanese parliamentarians mission which will be participating in the conference, but also to assist it in connection with Lebanon's interests in the Middle East question.

ARMY COMMANDER RETURNS TO BEIRUT FROM PARIS

NC111602Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 11 Dec 78 NC

[Text] This afternoon, army commander Gen Victor Khuri returned to Beirut from Paris after ending his talks in the French capital. These talks dealt with rearming and rebuilding the Lebanese Army.

PARLIAMENTARY SPEAKER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO DAMASCUS

NC102041Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad returned from Damascus this evening accompanied by Health Minister Dr Ibrahim Shu'aytu and deputies of the Democratic Reform Front and a number of directors general following a private visit to the Syrian capital.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR

NC121459Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Today, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus met for 45 minutes with U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean. After the meeting, the ambassador said: We conducted a general discussion of all topics, including the south. The U.S. ambassador denied that he had conveyed a message to Minister Butrus.

SYRIANS OPEN SNIPER FIRE IN BEIRUT 12 DECEMBER

NC122050Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 12 Dec 78 NC

[Text] The situation in Ad-Dikwanah and Sinn al-Fil is dangerous and tense. The roads that are exposed to Syrian positions have been unsafe because of sniper fire.

As night fell, the Syrian forces suddenly opened intensive machinegun fire on the Hursh al-Kufur-at-Tayyunah area, where a 60-mm shell has fallen.

Axes in the center of Beirut--Ad-Duwwar and Al-'Ayrun--as well as citizens and houses are being subjected to sniper fire from Syrian positions. One citizen was hit.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS ON SECURITY SITUATION 13 DECEMBER

NC130640Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 13 Dec 78 NC

[Text] The security situation remained rather disturbed in the southern and eastern suburbs of the capital during the night and this morning. Intermittent gunfire was heard in Ad-Dikwanah and along the contact lines in the southern suburb.

According to reports from the south this morning, the accident involving two cars near Bint Jubayl village in the south killed two UNIFIL soldiers.

DAMASCUS REPORTS AL-ASAD'S MEETING WITH GENERAL ASH-SHADHILI

JN122013Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 12 Dec 78 JN

[Text] At 1430 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili, former chief of staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces. The meeting was attended by Gen Mustafa Talas deputy commander in chief of the army and the armed forces and minister of defense.

The conversation dealt with the October War of liberation and the progress of fighting during it on the Egyptian and Syrian fronts. General ash-Shadhili talked about his bitter experience with As-Sadat and his regime as well as the effect of As-Sadat's premeditated political stands on the progress of fighting on the Egyptian front and the freezing of the Egyptian forces in certain position for political purposes.

The talks also touched on the repercussions of As-Sadat's capitulatory policy and ways of containing these repercussions through the Arab nation's steadfastness.

General ash-Shadhili expressed his deep appreciation for Syria's stands under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad during the October War and afterward as well as the steadfastness of Syria, which is the first to carry the burden of foiling the conspiracy that is being implemented by the parties to the Camp David conference against the interests of the Arab nation.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KHADDAM'S 10 DEC INTERVIEW

JN121325Y Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 11 Dec 78 pp 1, 11 JN

[Text of interview with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, by the information delegation accompanying Netherlands Foreign Minister Dr van der Klaauw, in Damascus on 10 December]

[Excerpts] Question: President Hafiz al-Asad has canceled his visit to Moscow in view of a dispute over supplying Syria with arms. What are the reasons the Soviet Union has given for going back on the decision it took last October?

Answer: Negotiations are underway with the Soviet Union and contacts continue between us. A meeting will take place to organize these matters.

Question: Before Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis' visit to France, former French Foreign Minister de Guiringaud made an observation regarding the settlement of Palestinians in Lebanon even after the setting up of a Palestinian state.

Answer: First, the principle of settlement is rejected. This principle has been rejected by the Arabs since 1948. We cannot tell whether this stand is positive or negative unless in light of the general Arab stand based on rejecting the principle of settlement.

Question: According to reports, Pierre al-Jumayyil expressed his readiness to visit Damascus. Are you ready to receive him?

Answer: We do not have any problems with Pierre al-Jumayyil. The problem is between Pierre al-Jumayyil and the Lebanese State. His party is displaying arrogant behavior toward the legitimate authority in Lebanon and is obstructing it from carrying out its responsibilities. So the dispute is between this party and the legitimate authority. We cannot support outlaws. Lebanon needs peace and law. The state's supremacy must prevail on all Lebanese territory.

Question: Do you believe that the policy of the Netherlands toward the Middle East is as fair as the Netherlands claims?

Answer: We hope that the policy of the Netherlands toward the Middle East will be an even-handed and fair one. There is no doubt that the visit of the Netherlands foreign minister to this area will contribute to their having additional knowledge about us. We are satisfied with this development.

Question: Certain papers in the Netherlands have published reports to the effect that Imam Musa as-Sadr is now in a Libyan prison and that Syrian officials are trying to set him free. Is this true?

Answer: The Libyan Government has on more than one occasion asserted that Imam Musa as-Sadr left Libya. We have no proof that he is still there. We accept what the Libyan Government says in this regard. Actually we have strong and deep ties with Imam Musa as-Sadr. He is a friend and loyal to his country. He worked seriously and faithfully to save Lebanon. His absence constitutes a wide gap in the peace march in Lebanon.

SANA REPORTS ON SYRIA-IRAQI POLITICAL COORDINATION

JN121435Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1300 GMT 12 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 12 Dec--Nasir Qaddur, assistant foreign minister, this morning received Ambassador Qahtan Lutfi 'Ali, chief of the administrative department at the Iraqi Foreign Ministry, and Ambassador Fu'ad Fityan, legal adviser at the Foreign Ministry of fraternal Iraq.

Qaddur briefed the Iraqi officials on the regulations and work charters of the Syrian Foreign Ministry as a preliminary step to achieving coordination and unity of regulations and charters between the two ministries in fraternal Syria and Iraq.

Ambassador Dr Haytham Kilani, chief of the International Organizations and Conferences Department, and Ambassador Hisham Hallaj, chief of the Palestinian Department at the Syrian Foreign Ministry, are currently in Iraq on a similar mission.

The four ambassadors will forward the results of their study to the higher political committee stemming from the Joint Charter for National Action which is due to meet in Baghdad [as received] on 25 December.

PARIS AL-MUSTAQBAL: BREZHNEV TO SEND MESSAGE TO AL-ASAD

JN110711Y Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 11 Dec 78 p 1 JN

[Text] Paris--The Paris-based magazine AL-MUSTAQBAL reports that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad will receive an important message from Soviet leader Brezhnev explaining Moscow's reluctance to meet Syria's arms requirements.

The magazine adds that Moscow has instructed its ambassador in Damascus to contain any crisis that might arise between the two countries.

PEOPLE'S COUNCIL SPEAKER RECEIVES CUBAN AMBASSADOR

JN121639Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1235 GMT 12 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Damascus 12 Dec--Mahmud Hadid, speaker of the People's Council at 1030 today received the Cuban ambassador in Damascus.

The Cuban ambassador briefed Hadid on Cuban experiences within the framework of the National People's Assembly since 1975. The ambassador explained that, in accordance with existing relations between Syria and Cuba, the People's Assembly is looking forward to strengthening parliamentary relations with the People's Assembly in Syria.

Then Mahmud Hadid expressed the desire to receive a delegation from the Cuban People's Assembly.

At the end of the meeting Hadid and the Cuban ambassador reviewed current developments in the Arab area, particularly in light of As-Sadat's treacherous agreements signed at Camp David.

SYRIAN, ROMANIAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS COOPERATION, RELATIONS

JN121439Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Dec 78 JN

[Excerpt] Damascus, 12 Dec--Comrade Yusuf al-As'ad, member of the regional command of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and chairman of the Syrian-Romanian Friendship Association, today received Angelo Miculescu, Romanian deputy minister of agriculture, who is currently visiting the country.

They discussed the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. They also reviewed ways of exchanging specialists and experts to serve the common interests of the two friendly peoples.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

JN090851Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 0830 GMT 9 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 9 Dec--Jamil Shayya, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, has reiterated that the Joint Charter for National Action signed by Syria and Iraq was not an emotional reaction. On the contrary, this charter represents a joint choice of the two countries. Moreover, this move, like any other of our historic achievements, forms a starting point for a new unity formula and new relations between the two countries.

Talking to TISHRIN in an interview published today, Jamil Shayya emphasized that the instructions and initiatives of President al-Asad, since he first led the corrective movement on the unity and national levels, have been received with satisfaction in fraternal Iraq. Furthermore, the existence of alert leaders in the two fraternal countries has greatly contributed to the success of the Baghdad summit and the signing of the Joint Charter for National Action.

Talking about the economic and development relations between Syria and Iraq, Jamil Shayya stressed the necessity of building a developed economic structure in the two countries. This structure should constantly be supported so it will eventually become the solid basis for political unity. He said: It will be impossible to establish political unity apart from economic unity.

In his interview with TISHRIN, Jamil Shayya reviewed the tasks and responsibilities of the joint economic central committees. He also underlined what has been achieved within the framework of coordination and integration between the two countries. Shayya explained: We look at our joint economic action with Iraq from a new, serious angle. We consider this step as the genuine heart of the desired Arab economic integration.

DAMASCUS AL-BA'TH NOTES 'DANGER' OF VANCE'S TOUR

JN130745Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 13 Dec 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Some of What Is in the U. S. Quiver," the newspaper AL-BA'TH says that the quiver of Cyrus Vance, who is currently touring Israel and Egypt, surely contains many things which will make the separate peace between Israel and Egypt inevitable. Vance's optimism and his confirmation that the agreement will take place on the set date as determined by the Camp David agreements, following his meeting with As-Sadat at the Al-Qanatir al-Khayriyah rest house the day before yesterday, are evidence of this inevitability and an indicator of what is in the U. S. quiver carried by Vance.

As-Sadat undoubtedly offered his U. S. guest some concessions which satisfied him and made him express this optimism. It is certain that As-Sadat's concessions this time are related to the issue of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, an issue which has lately become the heart of the well-planned dispute. This dispute between Israel and Egypt has come up more than once and is part of the well-planned and deliberate scheme aimed at showing that the dispute would have foiled the negotiations had it not been for the U. S. efforts.

It appears from Vance's mission that the time has come to end the question of linkage. It is certain that the Egyptian regime, which has recently shown an alleged intransigence, has taken it upon itself to end this matter according to what was previously agreed upon. What has been agreed upon consists of As-Sadat's announcing his acceptance of all that he had implicitly accepted earlier, that is, the U. S. compromise solution which in fact is identical to the Israeli stand on this subject. This is what As-Sadat did day before yesterday.

Perhaps As-Sadat's request to Vance for more effective U. S. participation so the agreement between Israel and Egypt could be signed on the set date, as reported by the newspaper AL-AHRAM, is evidence of As-Sadat's acceptance of the U. S. solution on the West Bank and Gaza issue. It appears from the U. S. and Egyptian insistence on signing the agreement on its set date and from Israel's reluctance that there are points which have been agreed upon. These points consist of making Israel appear as the victim and As-Sadat as the victor.

This is a new aspect of the maneuver and deception adopted by the parties to the conspiracy since the separate peace negotiations between the ruler of Egypt and Israel began. The main objective of these maneuvers is to cover up the magnitude of the concessions offered by As-Sadat and to obscure the U. S. Zionist objectives and greed in the area.

In fact, Vance's current mission is very dangerous. The extent of its danger does not reside in the fact that it may be his last visit to the area before the separate peace agreement is signed, but in the series of objectives the United States wishes to achieve in the Arab and African areas as a result of this agreement. By this agreement, the United States wants to carry the conspiracy to new heights after insuring Egypt is a natural ally of it and Israel in their activities aimed at dealing blows to Arab and African liberation and progressive forces and subjugating Arab and African areas to U. S. Zionist control.

## ALGERIA

### MINISTER OF FINANCE OUTLINES 1979 DRAFT BUDGET

LD122144Y Algiers APS in French 1500 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, APS--Mohamed Seddik Benyahia, minister of finance, outlined at the National Assembly yesterday the main features of the draft investment budget for 1979. The minister gave the deputies the main outlines of the 1979 implementation plan involving the investments covered by the state budget.

The minister said that in the draft there will be an increase in the total of financial resources that are spent to insure the implementation of investment. This total will amount to 16.4 billion dinars, an increase of 15 percent compared with the appropriations bill of 1978. He stressed that the development of the social sector in a wider sense, that is the sectors of housing, education and the work of local communities, continue to make up the largest part of the budget with a total of about 8 billion dinars. Mr. Benyahia also said that the effort devoted to electrification is maintained in this budget and is receiving increased financial allocations.

The main chapters of the draft budget give special attention to the program that will prepare the next stage of planning, the completion of current programs, programs involving hydraulics, the improved accessibility of certain administrative units and the clearing of congestion in the Algiers region.

### YUGOSLAV INFORMATION OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD121046Y Algiers Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Summary] Aleksandar Stanic, Yugoslav deputy federal secretary for information [as heard], has been in our country since yesterday evening. Talks on bilateral cooperation in the field of information will begin between delegations of the two countries today.

### IRAQI RCC MEMBER NA'IM HADDAD ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD122140Y Algiers Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Na'im Haddad, a member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council and member of the Ba'th Socialist Party regional leadership, arrived in Algiers early this afternoon.

### EL MOUDJAHID ON BOUMEDIENE, COMMITMENT TO SOCIALISM

LD121337Y Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 7 Dec 78 p 1 LD

[E.M. Article: "An Irreversible Choice"]

[Text] The firm support which all our mass organizations have just given to the lines recently confirmed by the Revolutionary Council in its 3 December statement are simply a faithful reflection of the commitment shown by our people, and especially by the working masses, toward the ideals of building socialism in our country and to the strong ties uniting those masses to the revolutionary leadership, and first and foremost to President Boumediene himself. The stands which have been taken and the innumerable messages sent recently to the presidency are a solemn demonstration of the desire felt by the revolution's social forces to work relentlessly in accordance with their deepest aspirations toward completing the policy of independence and social progress.

The crude or subtle maneuvers employed by imperialism and reaction have become increasingly virulent over the past few days in an attempt to spread confusion, but they will not change the course of events. As the Revolutionary Council statement points out, our people have made a sacred choice in favor of implementing the national charter and safeguarding and consolidating all achievements. Moreover, this is certainly not the first time that external and internal enemies of our revolution have tried to undermine it and attack it. The nation's spirited forces have always reacted to such intrigues by strengthening their support for the revolutionary government's policy and implementing that policy in the many transformations made in our society.

The socialist revolution in our country has passed the point of no return. Therefore, by implementing the agricultural revolution, building socialist villages in the country districts, increasing socialist management in enterprises, youth and workers' voluntary work, democratizing education, introducing free health care for all, and establishing strong democratic institutions at all levels, by proclaiming their affection for revolutionary leader President Boumediene today, the masses are expressing their determination to preserve those achievements and carry them still further. That determination is backed by a strength capable of removing all obstacles and eliminating the illusions cherished by nostalgic cranks.

Indeed, the Algerian people's affection for President Boumediene and for the country's political leadership is no empty expression, but rather a reality which has taken concrete forms and has matured in practice, undergoing talks which have been difficult but which the revolution has been able to face and overcome in building the national economy and socialism. The Algerian people have particularly confirmed their choices during the historic popular debate on the national charter, which they approved unanimously, and on the constitution--a process which highlighted the masses' feelings of identity with President Boumediene and the political leadership.

In fact, the national charter ended all doubts 2 years ago, on the basis of social development in our country and the numerous achievements made since the 19 June 1965 recovery: "Socialism is an irreversible movement in Algeria. Like the armed revolution, it will succeed without fail."

MAP: EXILE SPEAKS ON NEED FOR CHANGE IN REGIME

LD121420Y Rabat MAP in English 1226 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Casablanca, Dec 12 (MAP)--Ahmed Ali Mahsas, former member of the Algerian Revolutionary Council, answered questions concerning the current situation in Algeria.

"The Algerian people are more than ever aware of the need for a radical change in the regime. On November 24 we sent a request to the country's present leadership to end the dictatorship," the exiled statesman said. "It is up to the Algerian people and the military to close ranks and work toward national unity and a truly democratic regime".

Mahsas hoped that the voice of the Algerian opposition would be heeded. He concluded by condemning Algeria's foreign policy, which had introduced tension in the region by supporting the "POLISARIO Front" in the Sahara.

MAP: PARIS PAPER ON EXILES' OPPOSITION TO BOUMEDIENE

LD121422Y Rabat MAP in English 1229 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Paris, Dec 12 (MAP)--The French right daily L'AURORE commented here Monday on the impact of exiled Algerian opposition calls for a post-Boumediene democratic Algeria. "The Algerian people, subjected to constant propaganda, are awakening to an active opposition that presses for democracy in Algeria," the daily added.

The present totalitarian regime fails to convince the people of its integrity, for the economic reality reveals a constant commercial deficit. A social crisis has also led to mass emigration. The daily concluded that in this context it is difficult not to take into account the claims of the Algerian opposition on Houari Boumediene's succession.

## LIBYA

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT ISSUES STATEMENT ON NAMIBIA

LD122004Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The Foreign Secretariat today issued a statement on the unlawful measures being taken by the authorities of South Africa in connection with the elections in Namibia. The statement said that the Jamahiriyah, which is among the vanguard of the forces of liberation resisting racism in all its forms, strongly condemns those sham elections in which deception and violence are being used to forge the people's will in Namibia.

The statement added that the Jamahiriyah denounces this action through which the regime of the racist minority in the southern continent is defying the will of the people of Namibia and the peoples of the entire world, and at the same time the Jamahiriyah reminds the international community that these deceitful and reckless actions prove the existence of the contempt for human rights and the right of peoples to freedom and a dignified life. The statement affirmed anew the absolute support of the Jamahiriyah to the struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization.

INDIAN DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

BK121111Y Delhi ISI in English 0917 GMT 12 Dec 78 BK

[Text] New areas of economic and technical cooperation between India and Libya have been identified at the first meeting of the Indo-Libyan joint commission that began in Tripoli, Libya, on 10 December.

The Indian delegation to the meeting is being led by George Fernandes, union minister of industry, who is chairman of the commission. Fernandes arrived in Tripoli on 9 December and was warmly welcomed by the Libyan cochairman. At the plenary session of the commission on 10 December, progress in the implementation of the protocol signed between India and Libya at the conclusion of the visit of the Libyan vice president, Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, to India last July was reviewed and ways of further cooperation were explored.

Fernandes also had separate meetings with President Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and the vice president, Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud. He informed them about the new policy and programme initiatives taken by India during the past 20 months and explained to them the all-round economic progress made by the country during this period.

He told the Libyan leaders that India was willing to share her technical expertise with other developing countries and assured them of the determination of the Government of India to carry out various bilateral economic and technical programmes as speedily as possible.

Fernandes conveyed to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi the message from Prime Minister Morarji Desai. Responding to it, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi expressed his satisfaction at the strengthening of the friendly relations between the two countries and expressed his confidence in India's capabilities in various fields which he said were significant for the developing countries. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi felt that the exchange of visits between the leaders of India and Libya and yielded positive results for the mutual benefit of the two countries.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi accepted the invitation to visit India at an early date.

## MAURITANIA

### CONTACTS RESUMED WITH POLISARIO FRONT ON W. SAHARA

PA130134Y Paris AFP in French 1746 GMT 12 Dec 78 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, 12 Dec (AFP)--"Contacts" between Mauritania and the POLISARIO Front are taking place at this moment "somewhere in Africa," stated an authorized source on Tuesday.

The contacts, the source says, "today as in the past are for the purpose of investigating and determining the basic intentions of the two parties in order to work toward a global settlement of the Western Sahara conflict."

The source in Nouakchott has refused to say where the Mauritanian-Saharawi talks are taking place. However, observers note the arrival Tuesday in Bonn of a POLISARIO Front spokesman, six days after the arrival in Tripoli of Mauritanian Finance and Commerce Minister Sidi Ahmed Ould Bneijara and a member of the National Military Redress Committee, Capt Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Ahmed Ould Deh.

Bneijara, he recalls, has already held many meetings during the past months with Saharawi representatives. His trip to Tripoli was decided upon following the POLISARIO Front's unexpected declarations last week, according to which Mauritania had "unilaterally and since die" broken the "negotiations" which it had held for three months with the Saharawi movement.

According to the POLISARIO Front, Mauritania should henceforth express its stand "regarding the recognition of the Saharawi people, their right to independence and the restitution of the southern region (controlled by Nouakchott) of the national Saharawi territory."

## MOROCCO

### SOVIET FISH INDUSTRY MINISTER HOLDS TALKS ON COOPERATION

LD121744Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The Moroccan and Soviet delegations headed by Abdelkamel Raghaye, minister of commerce and industry, and Aleksandr Ishkov, Soviet fish industry minister, this morning held a working meeting devoted to completing the talks started by the two sides on strengthening Soviet-Moroccan cooperation in the sphere of sea fishing.

At the start of the meeting Abdelkamel Raghaye spoke, underlining the constructive and useful nature of the talks and meetings held by the Soviet minister with various Moroccan officials. The minister of commerce and industry proposed an agenda for this meeting which includes two points: first, to review the results of the tour of the Soviet delegation in various provinces of the kingdom; and second, to thrash out the questions and issues raised during the various talks in order to settle them.

In reply, Mr Ishkov expressed his satisfaction with the exploratory visit he paid to various Moroccan fishing boatyards and ports. He dealt with the meetings he held with Moroccan officials and the work in the sea fishing sector. Mr Ishkov pointed out that these visits enable him to assess more thoroughly the potential of Moroccan-Soviet cooperation in the sphere of sea fishing from his notes on the extent of the positive effect of the Soviet fishing boats' network operating along the Moroccan coastline and on the work and activities of Moroccan fishermen, and thus deepen Moroccan-Soviet cooperation in this sphere. The Soviet fish industry minister proposed the establishment of joint Moroccan-Soviet complexes to freeze fish and carry out joint work to enable Moroccan fishermen to improve their standard of work.

## SUDAN

### ZAIRE PRESIDENT LEAVES KHARTOUM FOR SAUDI ARABIA

JN111119Y Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 11 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, Dec 11 (SUNA)--Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko left here this morning for Saudi Arabia after a one-day stop over in Khartoum.

Early this morning, Presidents Numayri and Mobutu held a roundtable talk on issues of common concern in particular and some African issues in general. President Numayri briefed the Zairean leader on his latest tour to some east African states.

Mr Mobutu was accompanied by his political and diplomatic advisors and the army chief of staff.

He was seen off at the airport by President Numayri, vice presidents, top officials, Zaire's ambassador here and Zairean community in Khartoum.

### AGREEMENT SIGNED ON COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA

JN081516Y Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 8 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Bucharest, 8 December--During its meetings in Bucharest today, the Sudanese-Romanian joint ministerial committee reached five agreements on joint cooperation. The agreements are on tourism, culture, trade, protection of investments, and recognition of university certificates.

The protocol of the joint ministerial committee, which began its meetings on 5 December, was also signed. Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, vice president and minister of foreign affairs and head of the Sudanese side, signed for Sudan. Mr Iosif Banc, secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and head of the Romanian side, signed for Romania.

## TUNISIA

### BOURGUIBA EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER NOUIRA

LD121143Y Tunis L'ACTION in French 8 Dec 78 p 2 LD

[Statement by Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba: "Mr Nouira Has Always Deserved My Confidence in Him"]

[Excerpt] At the end of an audience granted to Prime Minister Hedi Nouira at his Venusberg clinic residence, President Bourguiba made the following statement to the TAP correspondent in Bonn:

In the past, I repeatedly expressed by confidence in some my aides by appointing them to the office of prime minister. Unfortunately, they proved unworthy of my turst. Only Mr Hedi Nouira, who assumed this heavy task nearly 10 years ago, has deserved by trust. I again express my confidence in him with respect to both today and tomorrow.

Mr Hedi Nouira has visited the United States on my behalf to call the American leaders' and President Carter's attention to our country's needs, especially with respect to the development of central Tunisia from Siliana to Gafsa. In fact, that region required special attention because it has always been underprivileged despite our strenuous efforts to enable it to catch up with other provinces. Mr Hedi Nouira was promised in principle U.S. aid for these regions.

We enjoy very fruitful cooperation with the FRG. That friendly country has given us considerable help with respect to the construction of dams and the development of Sejnane region, an extremely poor region despite the fact that it has the biggest rainfall in the country. The FRG has shown great interest in that region, where it plans to help us develop cattle raising. This will make it possible to increase production of milk, meat and leather and create a shoe factory which will employ 1,000 workers. All this in addition to foreign investors who have been settling in Tunisia on reasonably good terms and have been creating jobs for our young men and women. All credit for this must go to Mr Hedi Nouira.

### CONTINENTAL SHELF DISPUTE WITH LIBYA SUBMITTED TO HAGUE

LD111459Y Tunis L'ACTION in French 6 Dec 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Continental Shelf Delimitation Problem Put Before the International Court at The Hague]

[Text] Foreign Ministry circles have confirmed that following the compromise reached 10 June 1977 between the Tunisian Republic and the Libyan Jamahiriyah, the Tunisian Government has submitted the continental shelf delimitation problem between the two countries to The Hague International Court of Justice.

VANCE ARRIVES IN ISRAEL TO DISCUSS PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

TA130909Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 13 Dec 78 TA

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said upon his arrival in Israel that we now find ourselves in the final phases of the peace talks. At noon Vance will meet with the prime minister and later with the ministerial team dealing with the negotiations with Egypt.

KISSINGER INTERVIEWED AFTER MEETING WITH DAYAN

TA122046Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 12 Dec 78 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan met this evening with Dr Henry Kissinger. Their talk lasted for more than 1 hour and it dealt with the delays still preventing the winding up of the negotiations on the peace agreement with Egypt. Dr Kissinger will return to Washington tomorrow with the U.S. delegation to the funeral of Golda Meir. Yoram Ronen reports on the Dayan-Kissinger meeting. [begin videotape]

[Ronen] Henry Kissinger was, as is his custom, quite at ease in his suite on the 6th floor of the King David Hotel. When he was having afternoon tea with the foreign minister, it looked as if his shuttle trips were continuing. However, this time Dr Kissinger was acting only as an adviser. This morning he talked with Secretary of State Vance and in the afternoon with Moshe Dayan.

Behind the scenes we have heard rumors about reasonable prospects that the peace talks would be concluded on time--Sunday, 17 December. Kissinger tried to evade the political subject and opened with his impressions of his brief visit in Israel.

[Kissinger] Well, for me it is a very moving occasion. I have not been back in Israel since the second Sinai agreement was signed. And it's very moving for me to come back to see how much progress there has been made toward peace. And also to pay tribute to my good friend and great lady, Golda Meir. And I see so many close friends like the foreign minister, with whom I worked on the first disengagement agreement which, I think, got us started on the road to where we are now. Therefore, it is a moving occasion for me.

[Ronen] How do you see the peace prospects right now?

[Answer] Well, I know it looks as is there are many deadlocks. But I cannot believe that matters can have reached this point without being resolved. Therefore, whatever the form of negotiations, I'm optimistic and I expect an agreement to be reached.

[Question] I know that Secretary Vance briefed you this morning. Are you still optimistic after the briefing?

[Answer] Yes, I am familiar with the problems between the two sides; and at any one moment you look at these problems, it looks as if they're difficult. But on the other hand, you also have to look at the long distance that has already been traveled. I cannot believe that the little remaining distance that needs to be traveled will not be traversed.

[Question] So do you still think that the peace treaty could be signed by December 17?

[Answer] I don't want to tie myself to December 17th, and I think that peace deadlines are not that sacrosanct. I think it is possible to get a significant process within the near future. But I say this--you know--as an observer, and not as a participant in the negotiations. [end videotape]

JERUSALEM PESSIMISTIC ABOUT QUICK SIGNING OF TREATY

TA130954Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 13 Dec 78 p 1 TA

[By Dani'el Bloch]

[Excerpt] Political observers in Jerusalem believe that there is very little chance of completing the negotiations on the peace treaty with Egypt by next Sunday, 17 December, which is the end of the 3 month period decided upon at Camp David. The political observers have the impression that the United States does not yet have a consolidated proposal that both sides will find acceptable within a short time. According to these assessments the United States is still insisting on the establishment of a target date for the autonomy elections, but it is prepared to propose a date later than December 1979, to allow for a gap between the conclusion of the IDF's withdrawal to the Al 'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line and the conclusion of the autonomy negotiations. A possible date would be March or April 1980.

Questions U.S. Optimism

TA130957Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 13 Dec 78 p 1 TA

[Excerpt] Senior sources in the prime minister's office, in the Foreign Ministry and in the Defense Ministry were united in doubting the optimistic reports coming from Washington expressing the U.S. hope that the peace treaties would be signed by the beginning of next week.

The sources said that for the time being no real information has come to Jerusalem auguring the creation of a foundation upon which to bridge the differences with Cairo on Article 6 and on the determination of explicit dates for the implementation of the autonomy plan.

One of the assessments was that the U.S. administration was intentionally creating optimistism over the prospects of the negotiations to influence the parties to show flexibility.

DRAFT U.S. BUDGET DOES NOT INCLUDE AIR BASE ALLOCATION

TA130949Y Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 13 Dec 78 p 1 TA

[Text] The Carter administration's draft budget for 1980, which is in its final stages of preparation, does not include any supplement in the field of foreign aid for the new air bases promised to Israel or for the $3.3 billion grant that Prime Minister Begin requested. This has been learned from an authoritative source.

These two sums could be the subject of a later request from the White House or of an amendment by Congress. However, for the time being, the administration intends to ask for only $1.8 billion from Congress for military and economic aid to Israel--the same sum included in the present budget.

PROPOSED PEACE AGREEMENT ONLY INTERIM SETTLEMENT

TA121157Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 12 Dec 78 p 9 TA

[Haggay Eshed commentary: "The Peace Agreement--An Interim Settlement for 1 Year"]

[Text] When U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance comes to Israel it will be possible to know what changes the Egyptians want to introduce into the draft peace agreement. But, from all the previous publications on this issue from Egyptian sources, a very worrying picture emerges. The effect of these changes, as will be explained below, will be to change the peace agreement into an interim settlement for 1 year. As simple as that. According to the Egyptian changes, the validity of the peace agreement will end in December 1979, that is, only 1 year after the agreement is signed, and Egypt will have the complete right to act as though the peace agreement did not exist, without Israel being able to accuse it of violating the agreement, or even being able to demand that the Americans use sanctions against the Egyptians or justify its rights to violate the agreement or suspend it. This is a very worrying Egyptian objective per se--even if it does not succeed--because it is evidence of Egyptian intentions, or at least, of the options they wish to keep for themselves over the coming year, immediately after signing the peace agreement with Israel.

If a binding timetable is established, or even if it is determined that the administration of the autonomy must be established by December 1979 and if it is not established then, it will be possible to blame Israel for this and put political, economic and military pressure on it--before December 1979 and afterward--to establish the autonomy in accordance with the Egyptian and U.S. conditions. In any event, there will be an argument between Israel and the United States and Egypt over the nature of the autonomy, its authorities and what should follow in its wake. It is, in any case, clear that both the Egyptians and the Americans will want to bring the authorities of the autonomy as close as possible to those of the Palestinian state which will be independent of Israel. In any case the U.S.-Egyptian pressure to decrease and restrict as far as possible the Israeli presence in the autonomy territory will increase, even the presence of the IDF within its camps and certainly also the Jewish settlements, who will be sentenced to wither, disintegrate and disappear.

Even now the Egyptians are taking all the legal preparatory steps to permit them to use pressure and military threats against Israel, without violating the peace agreement. This is why the Egyptians are demanding that articles 4 and 6 of the agreement be changed. Article 4 determines the military arrangements in Sinai, including the conditions for demilitarization and thinning-out of forces and UN supervision.

Article 6, according to the present formulation, determines that at the request of one of the sides, it will be possible to reconsider and amend these arrangements with the agreement of both sides. Now the Egyptians want a date to be set, after which it will be possible to change this clause at the demand of one of the sides. That is, after a certain predetermined period of time, the Egyptians will be able to dispense with the UN supervisors or change the demilitarization and thinning-out of forces arrangements, or at least use this as a threat and pressure on Israel, if Palestinian autonomy is not established.

Article 6 determines the priority of the peace agreement over the pan-Arab defense agreement of 1950. The Egyptians are demanding that this priority be cancelled and that it be determined in advance that the pan-Arab defense agreement remain valid. But those who sneer at the importance of Article 6 think mistakenly that the reference here is only to an extremist possibility of comprehensive war. But this is not so. [paragraph continues]

The pan-Arab defense agreement also commits Egypt to many preparatory steps which in they represent a military-political threat to Israel, even without a real war. The pan-Arab defense agreement commits Egypt to participate in warlike preparations against Israel in the event of tension in the area. It commits it to permit the stationing of emissary forces of other Arab armies on Egyptian territory. This, for example, is a possible link between the limitation of Article 6 and that of Article 4, as stated. The agreement commits Egypt to participate in pan-Arab military bodies for the purpose of planning for war. As the crowning touch of all these clauses, Egypt is committed to participating in full military confrontation to aid another Arab country, if, as stated, it is attacked. Thus, for example, the Egyptians will be able to coordinate with Saudi Arabia and Jordan on joint arrangements for air combat against Israel, for stationing aircraft, anti-aircraft weapons, joint radar batteries and so on, as part of the military deployment against Israel and as part of a political-military campaign against it.

Egypt can do all this without violating the peace agreement, without being blamed for violating it and without Israel's having any excuse for not meeting its commitments in accordance with the agreement, that is, the continuing the withdrawal in the second stage. Israel will not be able to demand that the U.S. administration or the Congress cease U.S. aid to Egypt or use any other sanctions against it as punishment for violating the peace agreement (if it is actually violated).

All these are possibilities and not certainties. But we must not ignore the fact that Egypt is already aiming at creating for itself a very defined legal and practical option for the use of military threats against Israel, and all this on the basis of a peace agreement (which does not forbid fighting--much as this sounds paradoxical). Furthermore, this warlike option (created by the combination of a timetable up to December 1979, and the changing of Articles 4 and 6) is the most reasonable script for the course of events next year. The authorities of the Palestinian autonomy will be a permanent point of dispute between Israel on the one hand and Egypt and the United States on the other. The Americans will apply political and economic pressure on Israel. To this can be added the pressure of the Egyptian military threats.

The combination of all these elements is that the peace agreement the Egyptians are proposing that Israel sign is none other than an interim settlement for 1 year--up to the founding of the Palestinian autonomy in December 1979, which will be a clear and defined transition stage for a Palestinian state independent of Israel.

MINISTER MODA'I INTERVIEWED ON PEACE, OIL ISSUES

TA121730Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 12 Dec 78 TA

[Interview with Energy and Infrastructure Minister Yizhaq Moda'i by Sheraga Meqel of MA'ARIV, Avner Tavori of YEDI'OT AHARONOT, Yosi Melman of Jerusalem Radio, Avi Angel of Israeli Television, Mikha'el Geroti of HA'AREZ, Hayyim Alro'i of ITIM news agency and Gabi Kessler of IDF Radio on the IDF bi-weekly press conference in Bet Agron in Jerusalem, moderated by Elon Shalev]

[Excerpts] [Shalev] Good afternoon to you. The IDF bi-weekly news conference is hosting Energy and Infrastructure Minister Yizhaq Moda'i. I am replacing the regular moderator of this program, Yesha'yahu Ben-Porat. First let me ask you whether a peace agreement will be signed between Israel and Egypt in 5 days?

[Moda'i] At best I can only answer half of the question; the other 50 percent of the question belongs to the Egyptians. All I can say is that under present conditions a peace agreement will not be signed (?between Israel) and Egypt.

The U.S. secretary of state is returning tomorrow. His visit today was only a visit of condolences. I assume that tomorrow evening we will learn which proposals or which modifications of existing proposals will be raised. It is clear to me that the maneuvering space of the Israeli Government in the political sphere is very narrow. I would like to hope and assume that the Egyptians will use the relatively large maneuvering space at their disposal to make it possible to reach an agreement on the peace treaty.

[Geroti] Regarding the peace treaty, it is being said that Israel is prepared to sign the document as it is now. When the talks were stopped and you returned to Israel, no document was in fact prepared on the oil issue. Would it not be useful to continue the discussions on the oil issue, and where do we find ourselves today as far as the oil negotiations are concerned?

[Moda'i] It could be useful and is useful. The discussions on the oil issue will be held parallel to the discussions of the political questions still outstanding. I want to correct you: Israel said it was ready to sign the peace treaty as it is not, in its present form. However, Israel has certainly not opposed adding to it mutually agreed on documents. One of these documents, I hope, will be [words indistinct]. The oil issue is being discussed, and it was no accident that I did not complete my answer to the question, since (?there is no position on the matter). However, there are proposals and they are checked by the two parties.

[Meqel] With your permission, I would like to ask you about the oil fields in the Gulf of Suez. What is the importance of these fields to Israel today? To be more precise, what part do these fields play in Israel's annual consumption of oil? In addition, what chance do we have, in your opinion, of continuing to enjoy, in one way or another, the benefits of these oil fields after a peace agreement with Egypt?

[Moda'i] The first part of my answer will also clarify the second. The importance of an independent oil supply for Israel lies in both its economic value and its availability, namely, control over the supply of the oil. [Words indistinct] is nearly 15 percent. I should, however, immediately point out that the potential of the 'Alma field is, as far as I know, closer to 20 percent of Israeli consumption, perhaps even more. The potential of those installations where it is possible to produce oil in the part of the Gulf of Suez that we control may certainly reach 50 percent of Israel's total consumption. This means that the decision on giving up the Gulf of Suez oil fields is a significant decision for the State of Israel, both economically and for our existence. When I speak of existence I am referring to the ability to move the wheels of the economy and security. It is from this that the answer to the second part of the question stems. We are seeking a political settlement that will guarantee us both partial economic satisfaction and availability (?of the oil). [words indistinct]

[Angel] To what extent did the fact that the economic aspects of the agreement between us and the Egyptians were not raised in the Camp David talks later harm our chances of reaching a favorable settlement with the Egyptians on these issues?

[Moda'i] I cannot answer theoretical questions here. The fact is that these issues were not raised in the Camp David deliberations and are not part of the framework agreements, neither the one regarding the Egyptians nor the one touching on the Middle East. The fact is that these issues were raised only in the deliberations between the delegations in Washington. I do not think that the fact that they were raised at this stage inevitably means the Israeli interest will be damaged. This surely depends on the positions we have adopted when these questions were raised. I can say that concerning the oil issue, we have no intention of making a comprehensive and unilateral concession concerning the two aspects I have listed.

I can also say that the Israeli Government has demands concerning the economic arrangements, not necessarily just those directly concerning the Egyptians and ourselves, and that it intends to insist on them.

I may take advantage of this opportunity to deny a claim that the State of Israel is trying to use a political situation to make political/economic gains. I want to say what I have never concealed that, in my opinion, even if the parties accept all our demands, we will still incur considerable economic expenditures not covered by this aid.

[Angel] Has there been a blunder by not giving the economic issues the appropriate priority? Does it stem from the fact that the leading team is a team interested in political issues?

[Moda'i] I will go around this question by stating my personal opinion on this matter. I believed that the economic issue should have been raised along with the political and security matters. Nor did I conceal at the time that I suggested that a senior economic representative should join the delegation leaving for Washington. This did not happen. However, under no circumstances can I categorically state that because this did not happen there has been or will be damage to the State of Israel.

[Kessler] The situation in Iran, one of the world's greatest oil suppliers, is unclear; its oil production drops daily. Norway, another oil supplier, has denied Israel's request for oil, and we are not going to return the Sinai oil fields. Can you say that the supply of oil to Israel in the coming years is guaranteed, and in the necessary amounts?

[Moda'i] Yes, I can say that it is highly probable that the oil supply to meet Israel's vital needs is guaranteed. However, one should understand that Israel's oil supply situation is perhaps inferior to that of all other states. This is not only because of the fact that we will not produce any oil of our own if we, God forbid, return the oil in the Suez Gulf, but also due to the fact that a considerable percentage--in my estimate, over 90 percent--of the existing sources of oil in the world are closed to us. We cannot even come in contact with them. Nevertheless, despite our inferiority, we have several advantages and we have exhausted them. We diversified the supply sources and changed the amounts supplied by them. This process is gradual and I can say we have made notable progress. We have, in addition, studied other potential sources--some of these have materialized already, some are in the process of materialization and some can be materialized, if at all, only in emergencies. I believe that they pass the test. We have--and this is no secret in Israel or in the world--the U.S. commitment resulting from the disengagement agreement. The U.S. commitment contained many mixed blessings concerning the interpretation of the essence of this commitment and its validity. This issue--this difficulty that had detracted considerably from the value of the commitment--disappeared during my last visit to Washington. I can say that we certainly find ourselves now in a situation that is, considering the objective data...

[Kessler] Can you please explain the U.S. position or commitment which you have just presented vaguely?

[Moda'i] I cannot clarify it. I can only mention what I am referring to, since this part and other parts of the disengagement agreement were not publicized. I can only say that the question that had long been on the agenda was the period of the validity of this aid or service the Americans committed themselves to extend to us. Their interpretation was a certain period from the date of the signing of the agreement. We have now made it clear, beyond the shadow of a doubt and by both legal and political discussions, that the duration of their commitment, for the given time is from the beginning of this aid or service, from the very first day of extending it. This is of great significance.

[Shalev] Mr Moda'i, we are nearing the end of the program, and in the short time left I would like to ask you a question about the same issue we began with. First, regarding the date--do you foresee the signing of a peace treaty on this or another date? The second question pertains to the mood of the Israeli people today. It is hard to believe that this is the mood that we could foresee when talking of peace with our archenemy. How do you view the moment of achieving peace? Will it be a moment of real happiness for the Israeli people or a moment of hard internal struggles about the way we choose?

[Moda'i] We have already chosen the way and are pursuing it. It will be very sad if we cannot reach the end of the road. It will be a pity, not because of the efforts invested but because of the absence of the result, since I have no doubt that the target of peace is not only moral but also practical for a people who have been fighting for 30 years.

In my judgement and opinion, the processes have gone too far in both countries, both Egypt and Israel. The only question remaining is whether a peace agreement can be signed which will enable the parties to live with it and enjoy its fruits without any fear. In my opinion we will have to insist on the positions as determined in the last cabinet meetings, since these positions are almost as far as we can go--excluding, perhaps, slight modifications. This is as far as Israel can go and still guarantee both peace and security. Therefore, when the question was first directed to me, I said that it seems to me that the ball is in the Egyptian court. It is possible that the ball can, following an agreement, be transferred to the middle line again. This, however, will be the result of maneuvering mainly in the Egyptian courtyard. It is my judgement that it will be achieved. I also entertain a bit of a hope that this will be achieved within the original timetable set in the Camp David framework agreement.

[Shalev] In this atmosphere I would like to thank you, Mr Moda'i, for coming to the studio and thank you also my colleagues, the journalists.

DAVAR CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT SETTLEMENT POLICY

TA121300Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 12 Dec 78 p 9 TA

[Aharon Geva' commentary]

[Text] In a few days the period of the freeze on settlements, to which the Government of Israel committed itself at Camp David, ends. We cannot know how the government will act at the end of this period, since it has to consider two elements putting pressure on it from contradictory directions. On the one side stand the Egyptians, the United States and world public opinion, which is demanding that the Government of Israel not make things more difficult for the peace negotiations, which are in any case sunk deep in the mud, and on the other side there are Gush Emunim, Herut and a section of the Labor Party, who are demanding the renewal of settlement in the territories.

We have learned from experience and so we dare to guess that the government will try not to anger either of the "powers" too much. It will declare a limited number of settlements and in the end it will anger everyone. According to the reports published in the papers, the government intends to establish four new settlements in the first stage: two in the Jordan Rift Valley, one in the Hebron Mountains and the fourth in 'Emeq Ayalon beyond the green line. In the second stage, three points will be established in the Jordan Rift Valley. This, apparently, is the plan, and for the time being it is difficult to know whether it will be carried out. The government's moves in the settlements have weighty political aspects, but they also have social implications.

We have a copy of the Ministry of Housing report for October. That month the Ministry of Housing began constructing 767 apartments: 426 in towns and 341 in "the settlement" (that is, the settlements). For the millions of inhabitants who live in the towns of Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa, Holon, Beney Beraq, Shelomy, Yeruham and so on, they are building almost the same number of apartments they are building for a tiny number of settlers. It is possible that October was an unusual month, but even someone summing up the last 2 months for which data has been published will come to a similar conclusion. Over these months construction began on 714 apartments in towns and 432 apartments for "the settlement." Now, with the renewal of the settlement, apparently the gap will be increased between the few apartments for the many and the many apartments for the few.

The public is being told that there is no alternative, that they must suffer, that the security needs take precedence and that the IDF must be transferred to the Negev. They say that the transfer of the IDF from the Sinai will employ almost all the construction workers and all the equipment needed for building, and so no workers and equipment will be spared for the civilian population. However, for the purpose of establishing settlements--there are workers, equipment and cement and tiles and water pipes and so on.

It is clear that the source of suffering of Israel's inhabitants springs partly from the Likud's political views and partly from the strange structure of the government and its composition. It is doubtful whether Gid'on Pat has in the past performed his duties as he should have done, but there is no dispute over the fact that since his appointment as minister of commerce and industry, his interest in the Ministry of Housing has greatly decreased. It is a fact: The minister of finance is conducting stubborn negotiations with the various ministers, but in fact he is not conducting negotiations with Pat. At a meeting between the two of them, Simha Ehrlich announced that on matters of the ministry's budget, he would speak with Pat's heir.

While Gid'on Pat squints over at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the eternal deputy minister, Yoram Aridor, presides there in the meantime. Aridor wants, for once, to receive the appointment of minister. In order to prove his efficiency, he publishes letters and programs in profusion. Some of them relate to programs for the "territories" and the settlements. Recently he proposed that settlers making their livings in the territories should be exempt from income tax, while settlers working on the Israeli side of the green line should benefit from a partial exemption. This proposal--if it is accepted--has social implications regarding development towns. If a potential investor in Bet Shemesh, who is prepared to live there, pays income tax, while an investor in Ma'ale Adumim does not pay income tax, the investors will not come to Bet Shemesh (especially since Ma'ale Adumim is closer to Jerusalem). A potential investor in Bet She'an will prefer another place beyond the green line. Aridor's proposal will then cause serious damage to the chances of the development of the towns and their ability to attract investors and simple inhabitants. It is clear that this fact will not disturb Yoram Aridor from afterward appearing as the patron of the development towns.

Yoram Aridor does not just interfere in matters not under his authority, such as payment or nonpayment of taxes. The deputy minister is also taking advantage of his office to guarantee financial support for idealists of Gush Emunim. At one time the matter of classifying the development areas as 'B', 'A' and 'A plus' areas was put in the hands of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The assumption was that with financial incentives it would be possible to attract factories to the development areas. However, recently we have not heard of any stream of finance reaching them. Today they are trying to attract people through incentives, deliberately to "vary" the population in the small towns, to influence the teachers, doctors, nurses, social workers, skilled workers and so on to move to Yeruham, Mizpe Rimon and Bet She'an. For this purpose a special unit has been established in the Ministry of Settlement, headed by Gindel Zohar.

In cooperation with Doron Alhanani, from Yadin's office, incentives intended for people moving to the small towns have been worked out and authorized. The reference is to very considerable sums totalling tens of thousands of Israeli pounds per family. What did the Ministry of Commerce and Industry do? It announced that the incentives intended for Yeruham would also be paid in Tapu'ah. The money intended for social objectives would also serve political objectives: Are you giving money to people moving to Shelomi? If so, you are also paying the Gush Emunim settlers.

Professor Yadin and his team oppose this. They are demanding that the classification of the development areas, whose purpose is social, should be done by a body whose considerations are social and not by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. For the time being the professor's fight has been in vain and millions of Israeli pounds intended for Shelomi and its like are being directed to the settlements.

This is a very grave fact, against the background of the new budget. The Ministry of Finance says there is no money, that they must cut down on government spending in order to curb inflation. They are proposing supplying fewer hot meals to old people, stopping the support for 40,000 students without means of support, a support which had been intended to permit them to participate in trips, to buy school uniforms or sports shoes. On the other hand, they are sending tens of millions of Israeli pounds to the settlers.

Sometimes the government behaves as though the treaty with Egypt is about to be authorized and it restricts the construction of apartments because construction workers must be directed to the Negev, and sometimes it behaves as though there will be no peace agreement with Egypt and continues to invest in the Rafah approaches. It is clear that the government has political reasons and they are legitimate. The political reasons dictate the development of Tapu'ah, Hares and Qarney Shomron. But let it not be said, afterward, that there is no money for supporting needy students. Let someone be found to explain to the inhabitants of Shekhunat-Hatiqwa that they are also suffering because of the settlements.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES FENCE OFF WEST BANK LAND

TA122023Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 12 Dec 78 TA

[Text] The military authorities have started fencing off an area of 200 dunams south of Qiryat Arba' belonging to Arab residents. Although this area was already off limits, houses have been built and about 25 families are living there. The land belongs to the Al-Ja'bari family.

Also in this connection: An order prohibiting building activity was issued regarding a large area east of Bayt Sahur near a military camp. The order also states that the building that has already begun there must be discontinued.

ARMY RESUMES CONTROL IN ESFAHAN, SHAH SUPPORTERS APPEAR

TA122116Y Paris AFP in English 2104 GMT 12 Dec 78 TA

[By Patrick Meney]

[Text] Esfahan, central Iran, Dec 12 (AFP)--The armed forces today assumed control of this former Iranian capital after anti-shah demonstrations of the past days during which, opposition sources said, at least 10 people were killed.

Soldiers were backed by small groups of pro-government supporters, most of them young and wielding batons.

Drivers in the city had to stick a picture of the shah on their windscreens to assure safe passage. The city's main street, Shehear Bagh, was littered with upturned and burnt-out vehicles, which according to eyewitnesses, belonged to people who openly refused to show support for the shah.

Today, apart from the several hundred pro-shah elements roving the streets, no one else ventured out of their homes.

All shops were closed as well as many factories. There were no taxis and, at nightfall, lights were left off. Only groups of cars covered with portraits of the shah were still in the streets.

The soldiers, who were manifestly absent during the demonstrations of the past days, which massed between 400,000 and 700,000 people according to various sources, returned to the city in force today. Near the airport, other soldiers fired flares over the city.

All opposition elements, who demonstrated yesterday, stayed home today. But one spokesman said that the groups on the streets today were members of the SAVAK secret police, whose headquarters were ransacked yesterday.

The opposition also charged that soldiers had opened fire on the crowds, killing more than 10 people--a report impossible to verify. However, doctors in the city's hospitals admitted there had been some deaths, without giving any figures, adding that there were more than 100 people wounded.

43 REPORTEDLY KILLED IN 11-12 DEC DEMONSTRATIONS

TA121628Y Paris AFP in English 1609 GMT 12 Dec 78 TA

[Text] Tehran, Dec 12 (AFP)--Some 43 anti-shah demonstrators were killed and 600 others injured in clashes with police today and yesterday in the cities of Esfahan and Arak, the Iranian opposition announced.

DEMONSTRATORS CALL FOR RETURN OF TRANQUILLITY

LD121614Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Thousands of people in Esfahan bearing aloft pictures of the holy prince of the faithful, 'Ali, peace be upon him, and pictures of the shahanshah aryamehr, and chanting national and patriotic slogans, embarked on grand demonstrations in the city's avenues.

Today, large groups of people in Zahedan, Zabol, Mashhad, Arak, Faridan and Semnan staged national and patriotic demonstrations and marches, and called for a return of tranquillity to the country.

KARAJ MILITARY GOVERNORATE ISSUES COMMUNIQUES

Communique No 12

LD081642Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The military governorate of Karaj has issued its 12th communique, which states:

One civilian, wearing a soldier's uniform and government boots, carrying a chador [woman's veil], a lady's watch, nail polish, acetone and a number of harmful books in his bag, has been arrested by officers. Moreover, two tape recorders and some tapes, which were causing panic among people and their innocent children were also seized from those responsible. The perpetrators have been arrested.

We again point out that the military governorate of Karaj is alert and will watch and arrest such individuals. We beg our sisters and brothers in Karaj to take action in guiding and looking after their children.

[Signed] Military Governor of Karaj Brig Gen Mirshaput Mirhadi.

Communique No 14

LD121130Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Communique No 14 of the military governorate of Karaj and vicinity]

[Text] Following communique No 13, we hereby notify the respected inhabitants of the city of Karaj and its suburbs that the curfew hours in the region of Karaj will be from 2100 until 0500, effective from today, 12 December 1978, and the martial law regulations will be decisively implemented.

While thanking all the respected people of the city of Karaj, I anticipate your endeavor in observing the regulations and cooperation with the officials.

The military governor of Karaj, Brig Mir Shahpur Mir Hadi.

TEHRAN SCHOOLS REOPEN, BUSES RESUME OPERATION

LD130952Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpts] Schools in Tehran and its suburbs of Shahr-e Rey and Shemiran, including kindergartens and primary schools, reopened this morning after 10 days of closure, and thousands of children and young students enthusiastically went to school.

On the eve of the reopening of schools, Dr Mohammad Reza 'Ameli-Tehrani, minister of education and training, said: [begin recording]

All the educational staffs are carefully examining the situation. They are also in touch with the parents of students through the home and school associations wherever they exist, and where there are no such associations, they will contact the parents in order to put them in the picutre and gain their cooperation. [end recording]

The Vahed bus company operating in Tehran and its suburbs has announced that all the buses of this company resumed their normal routes in various parts of the capital this morning. Calling Voice of Iran to announce this news, a spokesman of the Vahed company said that for the past 3 days, on the occasion of the mourning ceremonies of the martyrs, the company buses did not operate.

AHVAZ COMMENTARY VIEWS RELIGIOUS, NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

JN131015Y Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 12 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Yesterday, Monday, was the 10th day of Moharram ['Ashura] of the Higira year 1399 1399--the anniversary of the martyrdom of the leader of martyrs and freedom lovers, His Holiness Husayn ibn 'Ali, peace be upon him. In the afternoon of 'Ashura in the Higira year 61, the desert was graced with the blood of the precious grandson of the Great Prophet of Islam, His Holiness Imam Husayn, peace be upon him, and that of his followers. On 'Ashura the sacred Husayn, peace be upon him, and his small but daring and faithful band of followers fought on the sands of Karbala against the infidels and oppressors. They fought on behalf of justice and righteousness, and for the protection of the true faith of Islam, thereby preaching to the world a lesson in faith, bravery, and courage on behalf of righteousness and justice. We salute the memory of the courage, fidelity and holy resistance of His Holiness Husayn, peace be upon him, and of his heroic followers, and we praise the pure souls of the martyrs of the Karbala Desert.

In December of 1945 our independence, freedom and national dignity were subjected to the threats of a small group of foreign hirelings and stateless highwaymen who ignored that independence is one of the essential elements for the existence of every country. In the vast cultural experience of mankind, freedom has meant existence which in turn contains the meaning of life; and in a broader sense it signifies honor and dignity.

It was on 12 December 1945 when the brave Iranian Army was entrenched in the foxholes that flowed with the blood of the brave people of Azarbijan; when the silverlike whiteness shone over the dark and uncertain waves of the evening in (Silamiyeh) and when the capable hand of his imperial majesty chiseled a proud design on the face of our ancient history, which all subsequent generations will always call the glorious salvation of Azarbaijan.

The period between 1945 and 1946 is considered one of the most turbulent and critical episodes in the history of Iran. In this period the powerful foreign policies of the world were locked in battle over the Far East and the Middle East and our country was an actual arena for the cold war. Now 22 years have past since those days. Still the daring and enthusiastic memory has not faded of the brave and dignified people who sacrificed themselves to protect the independence of the nation.

Once again, the Iranian nation is honoring the incomparable greatness and the devotion to freedom of these guardians of freedom. With all its heart and spirit the nation salutes the pure spirits of its nameless soldiers who rest in their graves after having fought those who were dedicated to alien interests. Furthermore, we hold dear the 12th of December which manifested the most honorable hopes of the nation, that is the salvation of Azarbaijan, which is a symbol of the power and strength of the brave Iranian Army.

COMMENTARY PROTESTS ATTEMPTS TO MAKE MOURNING 'POLITICAL'

LD130046Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "The Path of Moslems Is Separate From That of the Communists"]

[Text] The facilities and capabilities mobilized for the grandest observance of the mourning ceremonies for the arch martyr, the captain of the noble and the superman of the history of Islam and mankind afforded a precious opportunity for those who are zealously devoted to the path of the fifth member of the prophet's family, Husayn ibn 'Ali--peace be upon him--to join the ranks of mourners and embark on wailing, mourning and lamenting.

The multitide of the devotees of the path of Husayn, with all their being and with genuine intent, made themselves ready for participation in the mourning ceremonies so that they might keep alive the immortal epic of the great man of Islamic history. However, Moslems and Shi'ites yesterday witnessed a deplorable attempt by a minority opportunist group, which is the foe of religion and the faith--and to a certain extent even succeeded--to turn the mourning for the arch martyr into a political rally and a chanting of antinational slogans. Instead of bearing religious slogans and glorifying the greatness of the lofty and sacrosanct thoughts of the arch noble, they carried aloft communist slogans and placards; and what no religious Moslem and no mourning Shi'ite saw or heard during the demonstrations by this particular group was the illustrious name of the Holy Iman Husayn--peace be upon him.

The lovers of the man of the righteous path, who zealously participated in the ceremonies, guided by an ardent desire to mourn, when they saw these political slogans and heard these discordant voices, expressed extreme anger and revulsion against such behavior by those who had forsaken God and who intended to exploit the mourning arenas and the pure sentiments of the Husayni mourners in order to carry out their filthy designs, and they left the scene.

The wickedness of these devils became clear to all and sundry, and true Moslems learned that these were fiends, donning the mask of mourning, not even observing the sanctity of the holy day of the Husayni 'Ashura, which exposed them even more for what they were.

Now, all Moslems and Shi'ites and the benevolent ask themselves: Was this the grand tradition for glorifying the martyrdom of the arch martyr? Was this the tradition for holding precious the lofty position of the most liberal man in Islamic history who, by shedding his pure blood and sacrificing his constant companions, watered the sapling of Islam and created an immortal epic poem on the Karbala's Desert on the path of the greatness and glory of the true religion of Islam?

The Moslems and Shi'ites themselves must be the better judges of this.

NATIONAL FRONT LEADER SANJABI GRANTS INTERVIEW

LD131015Y London THE GUARDIAN in English 13 Dec 78 p 15 LD

[Martin Woollacott interview with Iranian National Front leader Karim Sanjabi: "The Shadow Behind the Peacock Throne"]

[Text] The great demonstrations in Iran were a "spontaneous referendum" indicating beyond doubt that the shah must go. With these words the country's leading liberal politician, Mr Karim Sanjabi, yesterday seemed to put an end to the already faint hopes of any agreement between establishment and opposition.

Sitting in Dr Sanjabi's lavish north Tehran home as excited assistants relayed the news of bloody clashes in Isfahan, one could almost hear the last doors to compromise slamming shut. The 73-year-old lawyer, with his silver hair, mild features, and democratic rhetoric, is the classic man in the middle. Some have called him a "Kerensky in waiting."

Through the open door to his study one can see his law books, Persian poetry and the French classics. This is a man who would far prefer an "evolutionary solution," and who "personally" sees no reason why a constitutional monarchy ought not to be possible. But the will of the people is clear, he remarks in his precise French. "It has been a spontaneous referendum...and that the king must go is the conclusion that one must draw."

Perhaps it might be possible for the crown prince to stay as monarch, Dr Sanjabi says, but the Pahlavi family is "surrounded by a very bad entourage which still has power. If this continues to exist, it will be difficult even for the son." Monarchy is, in any case, he continues wearily, "only one of several possible forms. What matters is democracy, and the will of the people is clear."

Under these circumstances, a coalition government is an impossibility "unless there is far more substantial change concerning the monarchy." If some kind of makeshift coalition government is nevertheless scraped together by the shah and the military, he said, it would include none of the real leaders and would receive no support. "It would be more bitterly opposed than the Sharif Eman government"--the last, disastrously abortive, attempt at bridging the political chasm in Iran.

Sanjabi is unhappily aware that he is the weakest element in a three-cornered struggled in which the stronger protagonists are, as he says, "the king and his desire to continue...and Khomeyni, who dominates the situation at the moment and must give the green light before anything can go ahead."

But for a long time he and his fellow liberals in the National Front had hoped that a change in popular mood or a change of mind by Khomeyni, or, miraculously, both, would give them the opportunity to seize the middle way. Sanjabi has, in the past at least, considered joining, probably as leader, an interim government and putting his faith in a reformed shah. But after two days of demonstrations whose message was unequivocal, and after Khomeyni's latest pronouncements, that prospect has lost all credibility.

Reluctantly, the liberals are finally moving against a monarchy which they had secretly hoped to maintain, not for itself, but as a means of preventing reform telescoping into a revolution or a reaction whose costs might be fearful.

What of the army which still sustains the shah?

"We in the National Front," says Sanjabi, "want to maintain the army, we need a strong army, and we don't want to do anything to discourage the army.... We have never called for desertions or tried to create indiscipline. But, inevitably, it is happening, and if it continues, it could become very dangerous."

Sanjabi spoke of what he called a "cossack mentality" among officers, the heritage of the old cossack brigade with which Reza Shah toppled the Quajar Dynasty and installed himself in its place.

"We have to get rid of that mentality. We need a new education for the soldiers, new slogans, an army with the people and which shares their ideology." That it may not be so easy to convince the army that it is, "a national army and not the agent of one person or one family," he conceded.

As we spoke, Sanjabi's attractive daughter, dressed with simple but expensive elegance in Paris clothes, occasionally intervened with a needed phrase or a clarification. American- and French-educated young men took telephone calls and wrote busily in notebooks. The fountain had been turned off in the ornamental indoor pool, but the tea came, as in every affluent Iranian household, in beautiful silver-mounted glasses.

The chances of the Iran which these people want--an adapted amalgam of the best in France, England and the United States--coming about are dwindling almost by the hour. Yet to accuse them of feebleness is hardly fair. Their political assets are few, yet they continue to play the game and to hope for the opening they know may never come.

Caught between two "great intransigents," as one put it, a shah who liberalised too little and too late, and a religious leader (Khomeyni) whose inflexibility and instinctive authoritarianism shows clear parallels with the monarch who is his greatest enemy, they had few options to begin with. Now they have fewer still. "The various possibilities have one by one been exhausted," says Sanjabi. "Now there is no clear solution." But destructive chaos can be avoided, "because I think that before things reach that point a solution will be found." Somebody added an "inshallah" ("if God wills"). Sanjabi nodded gravely.

Sanjabi Interviewed Further

LD122000Y Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[From the "Radio Magazine" program]

[Excerpts] Sanjabi said that the big demonstrations of the last 2 days are an example and an indication of the power wielded by the opposition and which should make the shah and the United States think and change their minds while there is still time. But, although such power has been demonstrated for 2 days, the opposition is unable to formulate a joint political program. What Sanjabi means is probably that he first wishes for free elections as the shah promised previously. Afterward, a new so-called national government would be formed, consisting only of such people who have not cooperated with the shah in the last 25 years. This government would then hold new elections which would determine the future of the empire. Thus Sanjabi does not want to take part in any government until this stage has been reached.

He has changed his mind on this issue since he went to Paris to meet the exiled Iranian religious leader, Ayatollah Khomeyni. It is clear that the political and religious opposition do not agree on all matters, and that political differences are not discussed. At the same time, it is difficult to formulate a joint program which would satisfy both parties. The exiled Khomeyni in Paris dominates all political activity in Iran, and he has not yet completely and properly given his support for Sanjabi. If he had done that, the matter would be clear. Sanjabi would be able to operate in a completely different manner. Sanjabi is thus completely dependent on national support for the religious leadership, that is, Khomeyni. Khomeyni, for his part, is pursuing a far more radical policy from Paris than Sanjabi in Tehran. [end recording]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KHOMEYNI WARNING TO SHAH'S BACKERS

LD131111Y Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Dec 78 p 3 LD

[Paul Balta report: "Crisis in Iran--Ayatollah Khomeyni Warns Countries Supporting Shah"]

[Excerpt] Ayatollah Khomeyni stated at Neauphle-le-Chateau Monday that a future Islamic government could cease to supply oil to countries continuing to support the shah.

The ayatollah asked U.S. congressmen to ask President Carter about his reasons for supporting "a regime to which the Iranian people are unanimously opposed." The religious leader has also asked peoples of all the countries whose leaders have adopted a similar attitude to put the same question to them.

It has been explained in the ayatollah's entourage that the principal countries aimed at in these statements are, beside the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union. At no time did the Shi'ite leader mention France.

Furthermore, the ayatollah appealed to Iranian officers to leave the army and "join the people."

CURRENCY EXPORTERS BANNED FROM LEAVING COUNTRY

LD121218Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpts] Following the publication of a list of those who took foreign currency out of the country, the Tehran public prosecutor today ordered a ban on those individuals whose name is included in that list leaving the country.

Mr Seyyev Mohammad Modarresi, the Tehran public prosecutor, answered our correspondent's questions in an interview on this subject: [begin recording]

[Question] Mr Modarresi, could you describe the role of the Tehran public prosecutor's office in the investigation of grave offenses?

[Answer] Regarding the role of the Tehran public prosecutor's office in the investigation of grave offenses, I would like to point out that since this office is based in the capital, it is naturally concerned with important issues. For example, very important (?committees) have been formed at this office in a short period of time and are conducting investigations day and night with the aid of assistants from this office; and I am hopeful that we will soon be able to put interesting news at your disposal for the Iranian nation.

I issued orders today that none of those people whose name has been included in this list should leave the country so that, God willing, our investigation may be completed as to whether this published version of the lists is correct or not. [end recording]

TEHRAN COMMENTARY: NATION'S SOLDIERS WILL NOT RELAX VIGILANCE

LD081602Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Unidentified commentary]

[Text] Compatriot, while you are peacefully reposing beside your wife and son and while you are enjoying the gift of security at this time, your brother soldier is guarding every inch of Iran's soil, your beloved homeland, in the most remote border regions and in the worst weather conditions, so that you may be able to live in comfort. He is at war for us so that Iran's foe may not beat you and me. Your brother soldier, with a heart shining with the light of God and faith in the country's independence and love for the well-being of his compatriot, has donned the most sacred uniform in order to smash the instigating and stateless gentlemen who have fixed a covetous eye on your interests and wish to rob you of your freedom and security and to neutralize his stratagems.

The evil suggestions of the satanic nature throughout the ages, thanks to the succor of the one God, have not succeeded in undermining the iron will of our soldiers, since every single soldier has learned only too well that should he procrastinate, the honor of his mother, the future of his sister, the life of his father and his child all be endangered. Our soldiers know that he who tempts him away from the straight and narrow is none other than he who wishes to bring about cowardly designs.

The Iranian soldier has honor and it is for this honor that he shall not become a plaything in the hands of the hypocrites and impostors.

Iran's foes have known only too well that in order to fragment this land and soil and exploit the situation they should first of all pass over the corpses of all the self-sacrificing soldiers--every single one of them--in order to realize their filthy designs.

The Iranian soldier's riposte to these plotters is as follows: Go and set this snare for the flying bird of others, for the phoenix nests high!

Yes, the Iranian soldier, compared to what the enemies of this homeland have in mind, is a high-flying phoenix across whose path no desperate cunning and treachery by the servants of the foreigner could ever set a snare.

A salute to the iron will of the soldiery of this land and soil who put up with torment and tribulation and wakefulness in dark nights and with the vicissitudes of the times so that their honorable compatriots may set in motion the vital wheels of the country toward progress and greatness!

A salute to the firm resolve of these zealous young men who, sacrificing their blood, have always rendered everlasting the grandeur and greatness of the Iranian nation!

## AFGHANISTAN

### KABUL REPORTS PROCEEDINGS AT 27 NOVEMBER PDP PLENUM

LDT121352Y Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A meeting of the plenary session of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party [PDP] of Afghanistan was convened under the chairmanship of Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the PDP Central Committee, in the People's Home on 27 November. The Secretariat of the PDP Central Committee reports that this historical plenary session of the PDP Central Committee, which began at 9 am and lasted till (?1:30) pm, was received by the members of the meeting with revolutionary warmth and enthusiasm of the plenary session, and the appraisals from it are as follows:

This plenary session is a great historical step in the development of the workers' movement in our beloved country, Afghanistan. This plenary session will impart [word indistinct] and revolutionary effect in further strengthening the PDP. This plenary session has a strong role in strengthening the unbreakable relations between the PDP and our toiling people. This plenary session has an important effect in achieving the highest solidarity between the struggling comrades and the brave members of the PDP. This plenary session clearly shows the scientific realization of the PDP (?from) socialist [word indistinct] for the worldwide struggle against imperialism. This plenary session properly reflects the vast faithfulness of the members of the PDP to workers' internationalism and defense of world peace. This plenary session properly shows the (?serious) support of the PDP for all the freedom movements of the people of the world. And lastly, this plenary session properly reflects the [word indistinct] leadership of Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki in the PDP and the brave and heroic people of Afghanistan.

(?Decision):

The plenary session heard the report of Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the PDP, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, with full attention, deeply discussed and considered it. In addition, the plenary session also discussed and eveluated, article by article, the plenum report about--as well as reform of--the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. As a result, the plenary session made the following decision:

The report of Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the PDP Central Committee, the forerunner of the working class in the country, was approved and fully supported by the plenary session so that necessary steps (?should be taken) accordingly by the party.

Seven members of the Central Committee and two members of the Revolutionary Council--consisting of 1) Babrak Karmal; 2) Nur Ahmad Nur; 3) Soltan Ali Keshtmand; 4) Dr Anahita; 5) Mahmud Barialay; 6) Wakil; 7) Dr Najib; 8) Wader; 9) Rafi, who had an active part in the treacherous conspiracy against the Grand Sowr Revolution, against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and against our (?Khalqi) Party, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and six of whom have not returned to the country to stand before the people--have been expelled from the PDP.

Four members of the central committee, who have participated in unsystematic activities and [words indistinct] 1) Comrade Nezamoddin Tahzib; 2) Comrade Majid Sarbol; 3) Comrade Sarwar Yuresh; 4) Comrade (Feda Mohammad Dehneshin) have been demoted from permanent membership of the PDP Central Committee to the status of probationary membership (?followed by self-criticism) they should improve themselves.

Decree No 8 of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan about land, which has been prepared by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, was approved and considered enforceable.

The entire report of Nur Mohammad Taraki as well as the assessment and resolutions of the plenary session will be published in the party and government publications for the information of the comrades, the [word indistinct] and the countrymen.

Taraki Report

LDT121600Y Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Report given by Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the PDP Central Committee to the 27 November plenary session of the PDP Central Committee--read by announcer]

[Text] [Word indistinct] and dear friends, the (?strong members of the plenum of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party [PDP] of Afghanistan: I am happy to open the plenary session of the PDP Central Committee, the vanguard of the working class in the country, at a time when signs of party (?perfection) in it are obvious. Of these brilliant signs, one is the expansion of the Central Committee, in which new revolutionary faces can now be seen. The holding of the plenary session of the PDP, like every workers party, plays an effective part in (?expanding) the workers parties and the workers movement.

The great importance of this plenary session lies in the fact that it appraises important events concerning the party, the government, the society and the entire world and utilizes it for the benefit of the workers' movement. Because of the great role of the plenums of every workers' party and also the PDP, I wish to throw light briefly upon those matters which, from the viewpoint of importance, are (?interrelated) in the world. The growing success of socialism, the strengthening of national movements and the decline of imperialism in the world are continuing. In the United Nations the position of the socialist countries is becoming steadily stronger. The liberation movements of the peoples of Latin America, Africa and Asia are receiving greater support and imperialism is being increasingly isolated.

The victorious Sowr Revolution in Afghanistan broke the heart of imperialism. In the (?Indian Ocean) imperialism is being increasingly exposed. Imperialism aims to (?suppress the movement) in the islands dominated by Indonesia. Among the imperialist groups rivalry is growing.

In the Far East, withdrawal of recognition of South Korea by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan accelerated the defeat of imperialism. A most important matter is the success of heroic Vietnam. The position taken jointly by certain neighboring countries against Vietnam has exposed imperialism even more. Fighting continues in the region.

Imperialism continues to (?stand with the same course followed) by (?Zionist) Israel and Arab reaction. Imperialism is still successful in dominating some of those Arab countries which had been the targets of Israeli aggression and to put them up against the interests of the Arab people. The Camp David talks [word indistinct] the progressive Arab forces and elements. The Sowr Revolution in Afghanistan brought closer together reactionary forces in the Middle East and imperialism.

In Africa, aggression by imperialism continues with intensity and although the success of the peoples of Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique and other movements in Africa have drawn the attention of the whole world, imperialistic monopolistic forces (?continue in force) their interventions in Africa and they have created (?preoccupation) for some socialist countries there.

In spite of (?very) brilliant successes of the socialist camp in defense of peace in Europe, imperialism is conspiring against detente and creating obstructions to the accord on balanced strategic weapons. Iran's domestic problems have become one of the noteworthy events of the region in which imperialism is broadly implicated. Disturbances are continuing there. Direct military intervention by imperialism in Iran creates greater danger for the region and it has drawn the attention of all lovers of peace (?toward) [word indistinct].

The success of the [words indistinct] in Indochina and the emergence of a united Socialist Vietnam was a great blow to imperialism. The liberation of Cambodia caused pleasure to all friends but it is regrettable to see that it's so [words indistinct] and it has joined hands with the leaders of some neighboring countries against heroic Vietnam. This conforms with the heartfelt wishes of imperialism.

The Sowr Revolution in Afghanistan has exerted a vast influence upon the Pushtuns and the Baluchis. Many Pushtins and Baluchis are definitely supporting the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

In the country:

My friends know well that the Khalqi revolution in Afghanistan has deeply disturbed all of our internal and external enemies. They have resorted to every variety of plotting. In some cases armed attacks have been made upon Khalqi troops and other officials. These have been eliminated by the Khalqi security forces and with the cooperation of the people in the region. In future, too, such [words indistinct] will possibly take place at the hands of enemies. Evidence in various forms such as arms, publications, letters, [words indistinct] show clearly that the imperialistic countries, leftist extremists and reaction in the region are broadly involved in the conspiracy against our Khalqi government. However, it is a matter of pride that our people's armed forces, with the support of the people, are fully prepared to defend their revolution.

Dear friends, your Khalqi government is fully prepared to protect the revolution. It discovers and eliminates (?speedily) all plots that are hatched against the government and the party. The remnants of aristocracy, the leftist extremists, the Ekhwanis, the narrow-minded nationalists and the ambitious nationalists, plus other elements linked with reaction and imperialism, have joined hands against our Khalqi government and are thinking of conducting a campaign from an obvious reactionary country.

Among these [words indistinct] I consider it necessary to provide a brief discussion of a large conspiracy which had been launched in an imperialistic manner by the enemies of the Khalqi.

[Words indistinct] friends, all of you may be aware that the Sowr Revolution achieved success under the command and on the firm and revolutionary decision of the Khalqi. But since the 7th of Sowr, that is, the day of the revolution's success, plots against the revolution also started. The Khalqi took a (?wide part), in the success of the revolution and they are now working with determination and alertness for its preservation.

When the conspiracy against the Sowr Revolution was launched by imperialism and imperialistic forces in Kabul continued their contacts with their agents, our security authorities also came to know about it and began looking for positive documentary evidence. Our information began to grow day by day and we succeeded in (?including) a large number of [word indistinct] (?in it). At this point documents were found which showed that the party comrades under Babrak Karmal's leadership, including Qader and others, were also implicated in it. Close studies brought to light the fact that before joining our party, Qader had also maintained relations with Babrak Karmal, the leftist extremist and narrow-minded nationalist. However, as a precautionary measure we gave him sufficient chance to (?mend) his ways. In order that the [words indistinct] become quite clear and the role of imperialistic forces may be exposed quickly and [word indistinct] of the conspiracy which, although on the contrary, may be discovered [word indistinct] it was considered necessary that Babrak Karmal should be posted as ambassador in Prague, Nur Ahmad Nur in Washington, Wakil in London, Anahita in Belgrade, Najib in Tehran and Mahmud Barialay in Pakistan.

As the preliminary documents had implicated them in the plot and their (?presence) in the country, a premature clash between them and the party was brought about and hence it was proposed to appoint them as ambassadors. Abdol Qader, Mir Ali Akbar and (?Shahpur) were arrested. A lot of documents fell into our hands. Information which by this means had been obtained about the agents of the imperialistic and reactionary countries was substantiated with their imprisonment. In this (?plotting), in addition to the role of the aforementioned ambassadors, (?that of) Soltan Ali Keshtmand and Rafi also came to light. Although several persons had been involved in it, it was considered imperative to interrogate only those persons who played an important role and thus save the country from dire danger. After the (?imprisonment) of Keshtmand and Rafi, some others were also revealed such as (Diagba Rashi) and his reactionary adherents and certain ambitious nationalists who, together with imperialism, reaction and leftwing extremists, also were implicated in this conspiracy and who were directly administered by the imperialistic intelligence agencies.

This evidence brought to light the fact that these [word indistinct] people and imperialistic [word indistinct] were broadly implicated in the antigovernment conspiracy. Extensive evidence exists to prove this fact. All of you are aware of the work done by the government, that it is proceeding in a desirable manner. The ministers and all party cadres are engaged in their work with (?new) consciousness. Our economic projects are progressing rapidly, the cultural, social and financial situation is improving, and ties between the government and the people are being rapidly strengthened.

The PDP:

With the success of the victorious Sowr Revolution the (?form) and character of the struggle by the PDP changed, and by taking over the powers of government its responsibilities became extraordinarily heavy. [passage indistinct]

The glorious Sowr Revolution in Afghanistan placed the party and the Khalqi movement, the position of the party and the party comrades in a better light among the people. (?It was found) eminently possible to eradicate misunderstandings, create firm confidence in the (?true) comrades and to find the possibilities of getting closer together with [words indistinct] and all Khalqi comrades [words indistinct].

At this juncture Comrade Hafizollah Amin was happily elected member of the Politburo of the Central Committee.

[Words indistinct] in a new revolutionary state the class nature that has not yet changed revolutionarily [words indistinct] comes to the fore. This (?action) applied to certain members of the party. They resorted to undesirable acts against the party and the government. They participated in plotting and then continued their endeavors to create a rift in the party and then enlarge it. As a result of party investigations and reliable police reports, the following persons under the leadership of Babrak Karmal were directly implicated in the conspiracy against the Khalqi government and the Sowr Revolution: Babrak Karmal, Nur Ahmad Nur, Wakil, Anahita and Dr Najib. In accordance with this conspiracy frantic efforts are continuing to keep the anti-Khalqi faction called the Parchamis separate, which, with loyalty to Babrak Karmal's leadership, are acting against the party and [words indistinct]. These persons have played a major role in leading it: Mahmud Barialay, (Feda Mohammad Dehneshin), (Majid Sarboland), Nezamoddin Tahzib and Sarwar Yuresh. Under instructions of these persons, activities were underway in which the assassination of the members of government leadership was clearly envisaged, and such antiparty and antirevolutionary activities by the factions are continuing and are under surveillance, and in the party every antiparty action has been dealt with severly and subversive actions are being prevented.

Party campaign in the capital and the provinces is proceeding well and the roots of the party among the people are becoming stronger and deeper everywhere.

Comrade Hafizollah Amin was also elected as secretary of the Central Committee and now, under the direct guidance of the secretary general, two secretaries via the commission concerned are controlling the affairs of the party and the Khalqi organizations. These two secretaries are Comrade Hafizollah Amin and Comrade Dr Shah Wali.

Leaders of the Central Commission and other organizations are appointed from among the members of the Central Committee and outstanding cadres of the PDP. Other members of the Politburo control via the Politburo the general affairs of the party and the government and supervise the common policy of the party and the government, but they have no direct membership in the commissions. This job has been done after deep studies and expert counselling.

In the first days of the revolution, on the invitation of the party Secretariat, certain persons who possessed expertise about party formation came to Kabul and here they studied the party affairs for 3 months, with the result that they submitted detailed advice to the party according to which the party is being constantly reorganized. This work is continuing with speed and yields good results.

Contacts with fraternal parties:

The PDP through Comrades Hafizollah Amin, Dr Shah Wali, Dastagir Panjshiri and other members of it who headed different delegations to foreign countries, established contacts with the important workers' parties in the world and established our party's relations with them. I must state that now our party's relations with all important workers' and people's parties in the world are strong and some of the representatives of the (?larger) and important parties have come here to see our party and the interesting results of our revolution from close quarters. We also introduced our representatives to the congress of fraternal parties in certain countries whose participation and statements have exerted a desirable influence in the world's workers' movement.

(?As) an important and interesting outcome is the invitation by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR, the president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government to the secretary general of the PDP Central Committee to visit Moscow. Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki, at the head of a delegation, will go to the Soviet Union next week where, among other problems, friendly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union and liaison between the parties of the two countries will be (?studied by) and decisions taken thereupon.

(?Combatant) and dear comrades, the influence of the PDP in the armed forces of the people of Afghanistan and [words indistinct] is quickly expanding every day. You know that in this echelon of our society the party [words indistinct] a very solid foundation which had an important role in the success of the revolution. Now, too, good measures have been taken for the strengthening of the party in the armed forces and party affairs of the [words indistinct].

The party organizations in the armed forces, such as the correlation of education and training, have assumed this coordination. The army as a whole is virtually Khalqi army now and the result of party activities in the future will be that all the armed forces will change to Khalqi armed forces. Even the military officers are working as party cadres in the army. [Name indistinct], one of the Central Committee members, is chief of the political affairs in the army.

The leadership of the activities of the PDP in the army rests on Comrade Hafizollah Amin, in accordance with the instructions of the Politburo of the Central Committee. He directly reports continuously to Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki and receives instructions.

The enemies of the [words indistinct] against the (?party's) movement in the armed forces in order to create difficulties, but as a result of proper coordination and profound revolutionary party work their efforts were [word indistinct] and they were dealt with firmly.

It is worth mentioning that (?powerful measures have been taken) [words indistinct] party cadres and other party members in the armed forces. Very active cadres are working there and courses are being run. (?Rules have been) [word indistinct] for teaching (?diplomacy) and full arrangements have been taken for other progressive work. The Khalqi organizations are expanding rapidly in the army.

The following proposals are being presented with a view (?of) domestic and international situation and for the interests of the PDP, the pioneer of the working class:

First, the following, who have been traitors to the successful Sowr Revolution and the PDP, have practically taken part in the conspiracy against the Khalqi government and who have (?confessed it and/or) have refrained from returning to the beloved homeland, Afghanistan, their supreme responsibility, and should accordingly be given proper punishment:

1) Babrak Karmal; 2) Nur Ahmad Nur; 3) Soltan Ali Keshtmand; 4) Wakil; 5) Dr Anahita Ratebzad; 6) Dr Najib; 7) Mahmud Barialay; 8) Abdol Qader; 9) Rafi.

Second, the following comrades, who, on the basis of (?wide) information and (?evidence) have acted against the Khalqi in (?factions) [words indistinct] to strengthen the group under the leadership of Babrak Karmal, bear the (?second) responsibility and accordingly they also should be given proper punishment: 1) (Majib Sarboland); 2) (Feda Mohammad Dehnishin); 3) Nezamoddin Tahzib; 4) Sarwar Yuresh.

Remarks:

1. Comrade Bareq Shafi'i and Comrade Soleyman La'eq have voluntarily requested their disengagement from the Politburo of the Central Committee because of having worked for several years under the supervision of Babrak Karmal and because Babrak Karmal's treason was proved, and have requested the continuation of work in the membership of the Central Committee, which have been granted by the Politburo.

2. In order to (?assess) the conspiracy thoroughly, wide and deep interrogation and investigation are being continued. The final result of this will be reported to the next plenary session of the Central Committee.

3. In order that at least a coherent [word indistinct] information should exist about the PDP, a resume of the history of our beloved party has been prepared which (?gives) complete information. This resume must be published and a detailed history of the party will be written in the future.

4. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has (?revised) decree No 8 of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan concerning agrarian reform in the country, which has been accepted by the Politburo. Since, with the implementation of this law in our beloved country feudalism will be eliminated totally, therefore the decision of the plenary session of the PDP Central Committee on it is [word indistinct]. [passage indistinct] I am sure that this (?great nation) will have a very effective role in the ever increasing powerfulness of the Khalqi movement in Afghanistan and ever increasing (?success) of the PDP.

Long live and success to the people of Afghanistan! Success to the PDP, the pioneer of the working class of the country!

TARAKI ADDRESSES 28 NOVEMBER REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL SESSION

LDT121636Y Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Summary] A meeting of the Democratic Republic of Afganistan Revolutionary Council was convened under the chairmanship of Nur Mohammad Taraki in the People's House yesterday. Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki gave a report at the beginning of the meeting:

"Dear Comrades, combatant members of the Revolutionary Council: I am happy that I am opening such a meeting of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan today, 28 November 1978, which will be shining in the history of Afghanistan, and this is apparent from the fact that only 1 month and 3 days have passed since the last meeting of the Revolutionary Council and we [word indistinct] to convene another one within this period. Nur Mohammad Taraki added that although detailed reports of the government's activities were presented to the last meeting, I must say that during this period the government has taken wide steps (?and reported on) the development of the grand Sowr Revolution. Inside the country the enemies of the revolution and the hirelings of imperialism and agents of reaction, who (?were having) only sweet dreams about the elimination of the Khalqi government, have been suppressed strongly, highlighting the fact once again that the Great Sowr Revolution is (?invincible) and that the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan does not retract."

Taraki said the flag-raising ceremonies, participated in by millions with revolutionary enthusiasm, (?proved) the unfounded rumors spread by the enemies of the people. Decrees No 6 and 7 gave the workers confidence in their government.

"The president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister added that (?6 months) experiences of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan showed that despite very great successes by the Ministries of Information and Culture and Radio and Television, the execution of their work conflicted and interfered, bringing about difficulties. In order to remedy this drawback and to expedite the work, the Ministry of Radio and Television will be attached to the Ministry of Information and Culture (?It) will have two deputy ministers, one each for information and culture, and radio and television. The Ministry of Radio-Television should be merged with the Ministry of Information and Culture, together with the entire organization (?embodied), and proper improvements should come about.

"The great leader and teacher of the people, Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki, said: In the external affairs, more effective work has been fulfilled. The visit to Afghanistan of the vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea was very desirable and useful. The minister of foreign affairs of (?champion) Cuba came to Afghanistan at the head of a delegation and witnessed the result of the Sowr Revolution himself and was (?firmly) convinced that there was room for further extension of the friendly and brotherly ties between Afghanistan and Cuba.

"Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki said a number of traitors who were involved as a (?focal role) of imperialism in the plot against the Sowr Revolution and the Khaliqi government and did not return to the country, and in accordance with instructions of imperialism, are living in exile. Not only the government and the country but also the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan have [words indistinct] on the basis of the decisions of the plenary session of the Central Committee.

This session, which was convened after the plenary session of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan for taking the historical decision and it is extremely important that this session is convened to take decision about a revolutionary decree which leaves two historical eras behind in the process of the evolution of Afghanistan. [sentence as heard] This [word indistinct] relates to the land Decree No 8 of the Revolutionary Council which has been drafted with great attention of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and is presented here to this grand session for consideration.

"The law for giving the authority to the government about the conclusion of agreements on receiving of loans and credits is also presented to this session for consideration. Now Comrade Hafizollah Amin will read out Decree No 8 and the (?law of loans) for you. It is hoped that the comrades will scrutinize it thoroughly and approve it.

"BAKHTAR correspondent adds that later, Hafizollah Amin read out Decree No 8 about land reform, article by article, and it consists of 8 chapters and (?40) articles. (?Votes were cast) in a free and democratic atmosphere and was unanimously approved by the members of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. This was followed by the vote about Decree No 8 (?as a whole) and was unanimously approved.

"BAKHTAR correspondent adds that on this occasion Hafizollah Amin, on behalf of all the comrades, members of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and on behalf of all the party members, presented his congratulations to the great Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki, the initiator of Decree No 8 of the Revolutionary Council. He also read out the draft of the law concerning (?aid) and credits which consists of eight articles and each article was discussed and approved."

Deputy Prime Minister Hafizollah Amin then called on the meeting to vote on Taraki's report to the meeting. The report was unanimously approved.

At the conclusion of the session, Taraki said today's meeting is a historical one. With the approval of Decree No 8 "we have truly paved the way for the construction of such a society which we desired and are desiring; that is, a society where everyone is credited according to his work and his ability [words indistinct]."

A Revolutionary Council spokesman is reported to have said Decree No 8 and the law on loans and credits will be published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE on 30 November and also in the first edition of the daily (?SOWR REVOLUTION).

## INDIA

### RAM NOTES PAKISTANI FIRING IN KASHMIR SECTOR

BK131013Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Dec 78 BK

[Text] The defense minister, Mr Jagjivan Ram, told the Lok Sabha today that Pakistani forces opened fire on five occasions in the Rajouri sector of Jammu and Kashmir from the 1st of August till the 3d of December this year. There was no casualty on the Indian side.

In a written reply to a question, the minister said that India's security forces are maintaining constant vigilance on the border and have standing orders to take firm action whereever necessary. In reply to another question, Mr Jagjivan Ram said the defense expenditure in India is amongst the lowest in the world. He said that India is spending only 3 to 4 percent of the gross national production on defense.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ZAMBIAN PREMIER'S VISIT

BK121105Y Delhi ISI in English 0832 GMT 12 Dec 78 BK

["India-Zambia joint communique" issued on 2-10 December visit to India by Zambian Prime Minister Daniel Lisulo]

[Text] At the invitation of H.E. Morarji Desai, prime minister of the Republic of India, H.E. the Right Honourable D.M. Lisulo, prime minister of the Republic of Zambia, paid a state visit to India 2-10 December 1978. He was accompanied by the Honourable G.G. Mwale, foreign minister of Zambia; the Honourable R. Chisupa, minister of industry; and senior officials of the Government of Zambia.

The Zambian prime minister and his delegation were received with great warmth and brotherly affection by the government and people of India, reflecting the traditional bonds of friendship, solidarity and fraternity between the two countries.

During his stay in New Delhi, the prime minister of the Republic of Zambia called on President N. Sanjiva Reddy and held official talks with Prime Minister of India Morarji Desai. He also received the minister for external affairs, Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The official talks between the prime ministers of the two countries were held in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual confidence and complete understanding. For the official talks the prime minister of Zambia was assisted by the foreign minister, the Honourable S.G. Mwale, and the minister of industry, the Honourable R. Chisupa.

During their discussions, the two prime ministers exchanged views on major international issues of common interest including nonalignment, southern Africa, disarmament, the Indian Ocean, the Middle East, the new international economic order, cooperation among developing countries, and extensively reviewed the bilateral relations between the two countries.

The two prime ministers reaffirmed their commitment to the nonaligned movement and emphasized the determination of their two governments to work together to preserve the unity, the fundamental principles as well as the criteria for admission and to achieve the basic objectives of the movement. They stressed the importance of the movement as an independent global factor for the strengthening of the solidarity and cooperation of the nonaligned countries and in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, apartheid and all forms of foreign domination. They were confident that the nonaligned movement can continue to make a meaningful contribution towards the consolidation of world peace, the establishment of the new international economic order and to mankind's advance towards general and complete disarmament--including nuclear disarmament. Both sides expressed their conviction that the extraordinary meeting of the coordinating bureau of the nonaligned movement in Maputo, Mozambique, in January 1979, will be an important occasion to emphasize the continuing and resolute support of the movement to the liberation movements of Zambia, [as received] Zimbabwe and South Africa and to the frontline states.

The two leaders noted with grave concern that the situation in southern Africa has reached a flash point as a consequence of the growing aggressiveness of the minority racist regimes against the frontline states and the persistent failure of these regimes to comply with the relevant United Nations resolutions, thereby threatening international peace and security.

In this context they called upon the international community to step up material, moral and political support to the liberation movements in southern Africa who had been forced to seek an intensification of their current struggle as a result of the intransigent attitude of the racist regimes. They also underlined the need for the members of the world community to honour international obligations regarding southern Africa that had been undertaken in the United Nations, the Commonwealth and other international forums. In this context, the two leaders also called upon the international community to tighten and extend the scope of UN sanctions against the illegal regimes in southern Africa.

On the question of Namibia, the two leaders were unanimous in their condemnation of the Pretoria regime's unilateral move to hold elections in Namibia with a view to establishing a puppet government in the territory and the recent arrest of SWAPO leaders. They urged that the UN Security Council should urgently consider the application of sanctions under chapter seven of the UN Charter against the defiant Pretoria regime. The two leaders reaffirmed their solidarity and support for the sole and authentic liberation movement of the Namibian people--SWAPO.

The two leaders expressed grave concern over the deteriorating situation in Zimbabwe and condemned the western [as received] and unproved attacks on neighbouring frontline states and, in particular, the recent raids on Zambia and consequent massacres of innocent refugees. They called upon the United Kingdom, as the responsible colonial and administrating authority, to take immediate and positive action to deal firmly and effectively with the root causes of the conflict in that country. They further agreed that any negotiated settlement should be based on the original Anglo-American proposals already accepted as a basis for negotiation. The two leaders also reaffirmed their commitment to increased material assistance to the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe for the effective prosecution of the liberation struggle.

On South Africa, the two prime ministers once again condemned the apartheid system unreservedly and observed that sooner or later an explosion would take place in that country unless the countries with huge vested economic interests there put pressure on the racist regime to eradicate apartheid. The two leaders were convinced that continued repressive measures by South Africa will inevitably lead to revolt by the oppressed peoples of that country.

They agreed that solutions for the existing conflicts between African nations should be sought by peaceful means through negotiations in accordance with the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, the Charter of the United Nations and the declarations of the nonaligned conference.

The two prime ministers expressed their deep concern over the continuing arms race which had led to the squadering of ever greater material and human resources which are needed for speedier economic and social progress, particularly in the developing countries. They agreed that it was necessary to take all possible steps to halt the arms race without delay and for setting in motion the process of general and complete disarmament under strict international control. In this context, they underlined the primary role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament.

The two prime ministers noted recent developments and moves to resolve the problems in west Asia and were of the opinion that any lasting and peaceful solution would have to be on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions, in particular UN Security Council Resolution Number 338. Both sides reiterated the imperative need for the withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the securing of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine and the right of all states in the area to independent existence and development. The two prime ministers noted with regret that no significant progress had been made in the implementation of the UN declaration on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and called on all countries to extend their full support and cooperation to the littoral and hinterland states in securing the implementation of the UN declaration.

They exchanged views on the possibilities of establishing and promoting cooperation in economic, scientific and technical fields among the littoral, hinterland states and island states of the Indian Ocean that will be in the interest of the people inhabiting this region.

The two prime ministers noted with regret the lack of progress in regard to the establishment of the new international economic order. They further noted that the two major forces that shape current international economic developments are the intensification of the process of global interdependence and of collective self-reliance among developing countries. They expressed the hope that the spirit of accommodation and cooperation rather than confrontation would mark the negotiations that are in the offing on North-South economic issues and create a propitious atmosphere for the formulation of an international development strategy for the third development decade.

The two prime ministers noted with satisfaction that cooperation between their countries in the economic, scientific, technological, social and cultural fields had been progressing satisfactorily.

They felt that there were considerable prospects for intensifying present cooperation in these fields and identifying new areas of mutual beneficial cooperation. They agreed that the material and human resources of their two countries should be exploited and mobilized with the aim of taking full advantage of the complementary nature of their economies in the interests of the development of their two peoples. They noted that steps in these directions would further strengthen the close ties of friendship and solidarity that bind the two peoples as also the process of mutual cooperation among developing countries.

The two prime ministers noted with satisfaction that a trade agreement has been concluded between the two countries during the current visit. They agreed that the current trade exchanges should be further increased, taking into account the requirements and possibilities of the two countries.

The prime ministers noted with satisfaction that during the course of the visit agreement had been reached in regard to the extension of credit facilities by the Industrial Development Bank of India to the extent of 100 million rupees to cover the export from India of capital goods and machinery to Zambia, as well as a government-to-government credit that would be extended by India to finance projects in Zambia in the field of agriculture, small scale industries and mutually agreed items.

The prime minister of Zambia explained the special emphasis which the Zambian Government was placing on the development of agriculture and scientific and technological programmes in certain sectors and sought Indian cooperation in these sectors. The prime minister of India agreed that a specific programme of cooperation in these areas can be worked out through export-level visits. It was agreed that India would cooperate in expanding and strengthening the capabilities of Zambia in the field of consultancy, would meet Zambian requirements for more experts and would consider the establishment of mutually beneficial joint ventures. The prime minister of Zambia conveyed his deep appreciation of the technical cooperation that has grown between India and Zambia, and particularly of the good work done by the Indian experts currently serving in Zambia.

The two prime ministers decided that the communications facilities between the two countries should be improved and their two countries be serviced by their respective national carriers, and to that end negotiations for concluding an air agreement would commence soon.

The two prime ministers agreed that the level of exchanges between their two countries now necessitated an agreement on the avoidance of double taxation. They noted with satisfaction that negotiations in this regard have considerably advanced and directed that the agreement should be concluded in the near future.

The two prime ministers agreed to the holding of periodical consultations between their two countries at an appropriate level. They further agreed that these consultations should, inter alia, include the review and monitoring of progress in regard to the many-sided cooperation between their two countries.

The prime minister of Zambia renewed the long standing invitation to the prime minister of India to visit Zambia. The prime minister of India stated that he looked forward to visiting Zambia at an early date.

The prime minister of Zambia expressed his profound appreciation for the warm and fraternal hospitality extended to him and his delegation during his visit to India.

SINGAPORE'S LEE KUAN YEW ARRIVES IN DELHI FOR VISIT

BK131010Y Delhi ISI in English 0831 GMT 13 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew arrived in New Delhi on 12 December to a warm welcome to begin a week-long visit to India, reports PTI. Prime Minister Morarji Desai and his cabinet colleagues and a number of diplomatic representatives were among those present at Delhi airport to welcome Lee on his arrival. Lee, who is accompanied by his wife and daughter, was given a ceremonial welcome at the airport. His 21-member entourage includes the ministers for finance and national development.

Meets With Desai

BK131012Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Dec 78 BK

[Text] The Singapore prime minister, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, had a preliminary exchange of views on bilateral relations and international affairs with Mr Morarji Desai in New Delhi today. The meeting lasted about 45 minutes. Mr Lee told newsmen that he listened to Mr Desai with rapt attention on how to face life and its tribulations with joy rather than with resignation.

Earlier, the external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee, met the Singapore prime minister and had talks with him for nearly one and a half hours.

Formal talks between the delegations of the two countries are scheduled for later today.